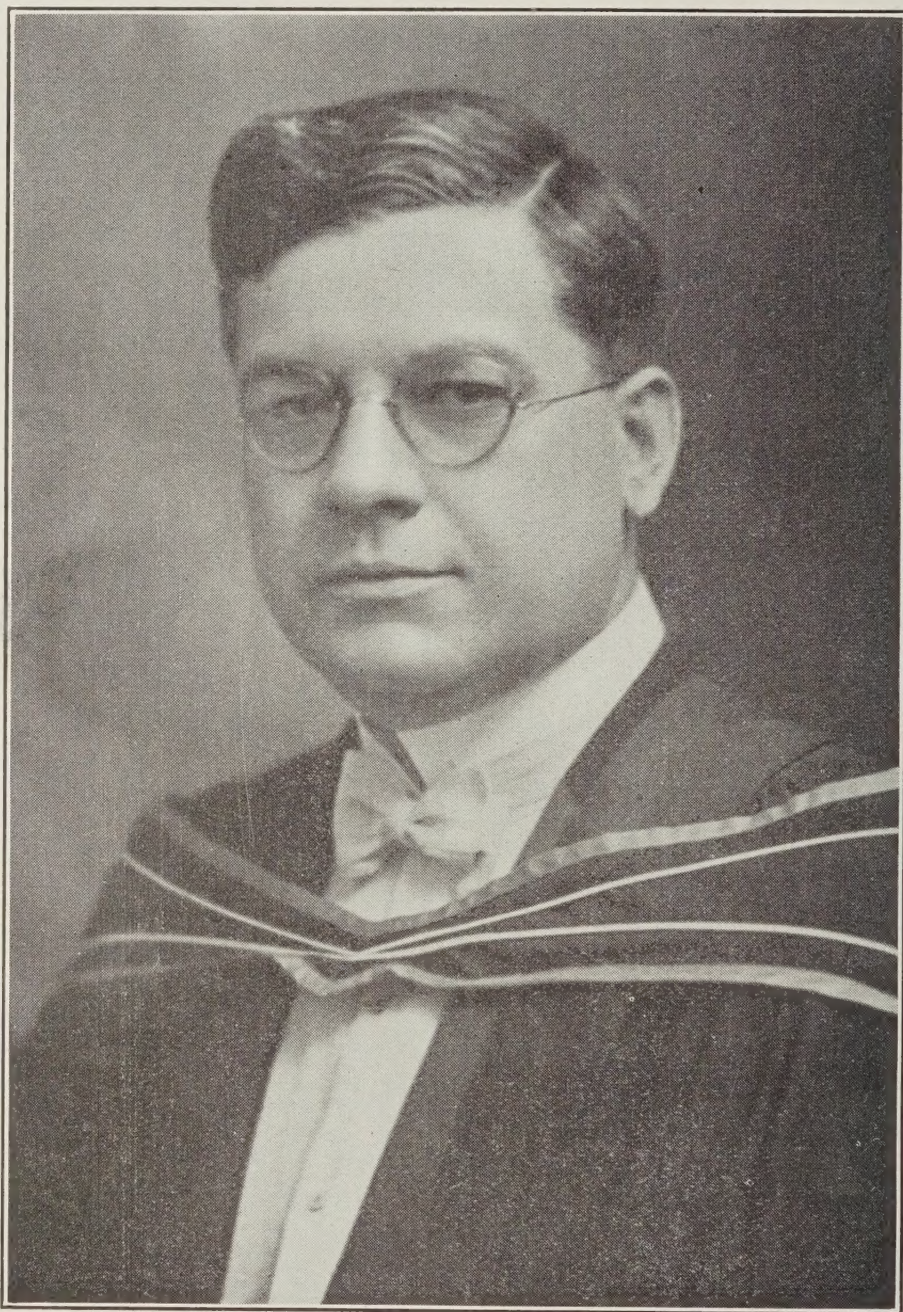


CONTENTS

pp 5- 36

Opening Message	Page
Dental Health Day	8
A Rational Perspective	10
Are Dental Students Camels?	16
Rattling Ramblings	18
Editorials	20
Social	23
Royal Dental Society	24
Cabinet and Parliament	25
Sports	29





DEAN WALLACE SECCOMBE

OPENING MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN TO THE STUDENTS IN THE FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

In this blase age of "jazz," with so much speed and excitement, many young men enter upon University life without the slightest thrill. The whole thing is quite ordinary and commonplace. Such people "get off" to a bad start.

The University should be an environment which we enter to nourish body, mind and spirit. There is but one gate by which we enter, but there are many exits. It is quite possible for us to leave suffering from Anaemia which is so difficult to cure. Every student should first find himself in his new surroundings and then search out the good food and digest and assimilate it. If you miss wisdom you miss everything.

Many have the mistaken notion that only the freshman needs guidance. I have known many young men who have "browsed" around College for some time as "wigglers" (those who have no other ambition than to just "wiggle" through), who managed to hurdle all the tests even to graduation, but who were still lacking qualities of self-reliance and maturity that one would have expected them to have developed during their course.

I hope that all undergraduates in Dentistry will establish contacts in their University life which will broaden their sympathies, develop intellectual interests, deepen their appreciation of art, music, literature, and all of the finer things, and strengthen character. That each student may find joy and satisfaction in the work of his year is the sincere wish of every member of the Faculty.

Wallace Secombe

THE HYA YAKA

VOL. XXVI.

November, 1926

No. 1

Dental Health Day

By H. A. T. Keenan

On Wednesday, October 20th, the dental profession of the province of Ontario enjoyed the fruits of the great work that has been carried on for the last few years along dental lines. On that day every graduate of the Faculty of Dentistry of the University of Toronto and every dentist in the province made a cog in the machine that handled the greatest dental educational programme the profession has ever staged. When this idea was shaping itself in the minds of a few men it was not perceived that Dental Health Day could be staged in such a successful manner. However, under the leadership of Dr. Conboy, director of Dental Services for Ontario, and the various heads of departments at the dental college the dental profession was organized into a missionary band to carry dental education into the homes, schools, societies, etc., of Ontario.

It was first realized that to make a thing of this kind a success the public must be made to realize the significance of such a gigantic educative project. To this end advertising was employed and poster displays, notices in the daily papers, aid from various organizations and various other means were employed to put the meaning of Dental Health Day before the public. Through these various agencies the public grasped the meaning of this new plan of dental education. Then it began to make appointments at the hundreds of free clinics that were to be held all over the province on October 20. The largest of these clinics was at the Dental College and was the "hub of the wheel" as it were. From it radiated the various "spokes" or paths to lesser clinics where free service was being given to the public.

To show how well Dr. Conboy and his assistants had organised everything beforehand there were 1,500 appointments made at the college previous to October 20. Although it was impossible to get accurate figures from all over the province it is safe to say the same success was met with everywhere. At the college ninety-six dentists, assisted by the students of fourth and fifth years, staffed the various departments of Periclusia, Prothetics, Orthodontia, X-ray, etc., and handled the large number of patients in a capable and efficient manner. Another evidence of success was in Middlesex County where there were sixteen centres. Many dentists throughout the province held clinics in their offices and practically all gave free examination and advice.

To show what was done on October 20 let us glimpse at the work that went on in the college infirmary. There every patient was given a talk on general health and on the care of his own mouth

was taught the use of a tooth brush, and what kind of a brush to use. Where the X-ray equipment was necessary it was brought into use and where any special conditions existed they were referred to specialists.

Other activities of Dental Health Day included special motion pictures at the theatres, dental health messages over the radio and addresses to school children and service clubs. The movies provided invaluable aids in the educational programme and two hundred and twenty-four copies of the dental health film were prepared by the Ontario Motion Picture Bureau, and distributed to the theatres by the various exchanges. Radio messages were sent from all the stations in Ontario, and from a number of centres in United States.

Just as the college infirmary was the clinical hub on Dental Health Day so was Toronto the territorial hub. In this city the program began at nine o'clock with talks by prominent dentists on mouth hygiene were given at high and technical schools, School of Commerce and Normal and Model Schools. The teachers in the public and separate schools cooperated by giving their classes talks on diet, the necessity of thorough chewing of the food and careful cleansing of the teeth. At noon addresses were given in the factories and the program was presented to many societies, including the Young Men's Christian Association.

The regular school clinics, which are under the care of Dr. Lewis gave advice and treatment to kiddies of pre-school age to bring out the necessity of caring for the first and deciduous teeth.

The day's program was brought to a close with an address by Dr. Grant in Hygiea Hall, on Elm Street, and an address by the chairman of the Oral Hygiene Committee of the Ontario Health Association which was broadcasted from CFCA.

That Dental Health Day was a wonderful success is no exaggeration. From the great response received from the public we are assured of sympathetic co-operation in future dental educational programs. The public now realizes that we are not a profession existing solely to extract and fill teeth but a body of men whose work it is to care for the teeth of the public to the best of their knowledge and ability. Then, too, from now on every man that graduates from the University and leaves behind the portals of the Faculty of Dentistry will go forth with the knowledge that his path has been made easier and that the public is more sympathetic and appreciative than it was previous to October 20.

In concluding we utter the hope that just as the Ontario Government has seen fit to appoint a Director of Dental Services for Ontario in the provincial department of health in the person of Dr. F. J. Conboy, so also will the Federal Government see fit to appoint such an officer in the Dominion department of health. We hope also that in the not too distant future the other provincial governments will follow the leadership of the Ontario Government along these lines.

A National Perspective

By Thomas Cowling, M.A., D.D.S.

MY FIRST duty is to express my appreciation of the privilege of meeting the members of this important association. The excellent work that you are doing in molding public opinion is well known and greatly appreciated.

I take it that the acceptance of an invitation to speak to the members of this club does not necessarily imply that there should be a mere exchange of civilities, or that there must needs be a full agreement between the speaker and the audience in the things said. Obviously you are not here for mere entertainment. No doubt I am correct in assuming that these meetings are held solely for the purpose of obtaining information respecting subjects of national importance.

That you should claim the right of examining the credentials of those who presume to address you, I quite fully understand. So I must explain that my only claim to this distinction is that I am a Canadian and, as such, have been interested in the question of our national resources.

It is a difficult thing to say much concerning the resources of Canada in the time allotted for an address of reasonable length. The subject is "as wide as an ocean and the time as narrow as a strait." There is ever present also the danger of a sort of patriotic hysteria when speaking about our native land. There is, for instance, some comfort to be had from assuring an audience that Canada's future is destined to be that of a conquering nation because the victorious armies have always come from the north. This hypothesis has a certain appeal for Canadians because we are about as far north as it is possible or comfortable to be. But for this brand of patriotic enthusiasm I have little use, because it will be found, even upon superficial examination, to be faulty. The cities of Athens and Rome, with their vast colonial expansions, left the impress of their culture and learning upon the conquered nations of the north. There is no necessity for exaggerated claims when speaking of Canada, consequently I shall endeavour to present my subject in sane and measured terms. There is no need for the violation of accurate speech.

The subject, "A Rational Perspective," was suggested by the statement of a very eminent artist, who expressed the opinion that only through the well-trained eye of the artist is it possible to see the true beauty of the natural objects all about us. The artist alone has an adequate conception of contour, shade and coloring. He derives much of this advantage through his ability to secure a correct perspective. So I ask you to spend a little time with me in making a survey of some of our resources as they appear in the clear light of facts and as viewed perspective. In order to do this it will be of benefit first to refer briefly to our country's progress during its early period of settlement because it is but the simplest of

truisms to say that the key to the future is frequently found in the past.

A retrospect of Canada's growth is not at all displeasing. Indeed, few countries have made such substantial progress. In a few years Canada has emerged from a position of comparative obscurity to one of commanding importance among the nations of the world. During the recent world war our inexhaustible mineral resources became known, and this, combined with the ability to assimilate tremendous war obligations, secured for Canada a position of first importance among the leading nations. Canada, we may truly say, was recast in a day.

The records of our early struggles and economic expansion parallels that of most new countries. The early attempts at development were characterized by a lack of transportation facilities, shortage of funds, and need of immigration. As might be expected, we were to a large extent dependent upon others for assistance in all of these departments. Canada owes a great debt of gratitude to her friends for the support received during the crucial period of national growth, and especially to the foresight and confidence of the mining engineers who saw in our vast mineral deposits the future world's storehouse of important metals.

We must pay tribute, also, to that noble group of men of the geological survey, who, at great sacrifice, gave unstintingly of their best for the benefit of Canada. Sometimes we are fosed to the conclusion that these men have not been given as generous a recognition as their services warranted. With grateful acknowledgment to all who have done pioneer work in the great enterprise, the benefits of which we are now enjoying, we hasten to "Take up the torch and bear it high," well knowing that the undertaking involves hard and persistent work, for, although much has already been done, more remains to be accomplished.

Although a review of our national growth must occasion considerable pride, yet we cannot escape the consciousness that, to a very large extent, we have stumbled into much of our prosperity—at least in so far as our mining industry is concerned. It might be said, and with a great measure of truth, that we have been guided by the beneficent goddess Chance in much of our success up to this time. Instance the incidental uncovering of the great Sudbury nickel-copper deposits as the outcome of the building of the trans-continental railway; the discovery of the world's greatest silver district at Cobalt when the Provincial Government was forced to build a railways connecting the New Ontario settlements with the older parts of the province; the opening up of the enormously rich gold areas of Porcupine when this same railway was pushed on to Hudson's Bay; the disclosure of the world's largest and best asbestos deposits in Quebec when a railway was constructed along the shore of the St. Lawrence River—all these important discoveries were the outcome of transportation development. So we might safely infer that the future holds even greater rewards in store for Canadian

enterprise when the present haphazard methods shall have been replaced by a consistent, well directed and systematic scheme of exploitation.

We cannot ignore the fact that the development of our mineral resources has often been characterized by a form of impatience and petulance. We have been satisfied with our labors only when the returns were very rich. Unconsciously we have been playing the rôle of the gay philanderer, flitting from place to place, gathering rich returns here, there, everywhere, but unwilling to stay long in any place unless the rewards are richly abundant and easy of acquisition. We shall soon be forced to change our methods. The gay philanderer must become the consistent and persistent wooer of success.

We have observed that Canada has become listed among the world's greatest nations. We must remember, however, that we can become truly great only through importing less and using more of our own materials. At the present time there are, unfortunately, instances where we import materials of a quality inferior to our own, and in many cases we import the manufactured products of our own raw materials. One needs little knowledge of elementary economics to know that as long as this situation obtains we shall fail in measuring up to our true national stature.

We speak of Canada as a young country and take pride in prophesying its future. Prophecies are hazardous things and often bring the prophet into disrepute; yet of Canada we may safely make certain predictions, and for this reason: The geological formations of the United States and Canada are to a great extent similar. In the east the Appalachian Mountain system is characteristic of the Eastern States and of the Maritime Provinces. The Canadian formation hold practically the same deposits as those that have accounted for the enormously rich developments in the western seaboard states of the United States. There is every reason to look forward to similar developments in the Canadian extension of this mountain range.

There is a great area of pre-Cambrian rock formation extending north of the St. Lawrence valley, from Newfoundland to the Lake-of-The-Woods and enclosing Hudson Bay. This formation covers millions of square miles, yet over the greater portion of it only reconnaissance surveys have as yet been made. Indeed, the southern fringe is all that is known as yet. The rocks of the pre-Cambrian formation have long been noted for the variety of useful and valuable minerals that they contain.

In a tongue of this formation that extends into New York State large iron deposits are found, and just across the Canadian border enormous copper deposits occur. It is a significant fact that in this pre-Cambrian formation have been located the largest deposits of iron, copper, nickel, silver, gold and cobalt. In view of the fact that all of these metals have been found in that section of the formation that has already been investigated it is thought that a veritable treasure-house, of the same materials occurs further north.

The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta may be said to comprise the Interior Plain—just outside the pre-Cambrian formation. This section is essentially agricultural, yet it also contains vast deposits of clay, coal, natural gas, etc.

On the west we have the Cardilleran belt, which extends from Mexico through the Western United States and forms the massive Rocky Mountains of British Columbia and the Yukon. It is characterized throughout its entire length by rich mineral deposits. The richness of Mexico long ago was the magnet that attracted the Spanish adventurers across the seas, and even to-day these mountains are producing precious metals in great abundance. In Canada this wonderfully rich area has been but superficially explored. Only in the southern portion has any serious attempt at exploitation been made, yet one of the richest gold mines has been uncovered in the Portland Canal district.

The Great War taught us many lessons. Canada learned, among other things, that although it is an excellent thing to be a producer of raw materials it is better to be a manufacturer of the raw material, and so be independent of imported supplies. Long before the war Canada was the world's chief producer of nickel, asbestos and cobalt, and a very important producer of arsenic, chromite, feldspar, graphite, gypsum, mica, magnesite, pyrites and talk; yet when the war began Canadian manufacturers were enormously handicapped for want of facilities for using our own materials. For instance: With an embargo placed upon the export of graphite from Ceylon, Madagascar and Canada by both British and French Governments, Canada was unable to secure graphite crucibles for metallurgical process because, although producing the raw material, there was no facility for manufacturing it in Canada. This brought to a standstill many essential metallurgical industries. Canada, after a time, was permitted to import sufficient supplies to satisfy urgent requirements.

There was a somewhat similar yet withal more tragic situation with respect to our nickel industry. We possessed the world's largest supply of nickel, but the actual refining of the metal was done abroad; consequently much of the metal found its way into enemy hands during the war.

You have, no doubt, a distinct recollection of the shortage of platinum during the duration of hostilities and for some time afterwards. This metal became, due to its inherent properties, one of the most, if not the most, useful metals in many of the war operations. Russia had been supplying the world with its platinum, but during the war all supplies stopped. It was known that the nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury (Ontario) district contained platinum and its associated metals, but Canada possessed no facilities for refining these ores. As a result Canada suffered, the Empire suffered, and, indeed, the entire allied cause suffered from this deficiency. Other illustrations of a similar nature might be cited if time permitted.

There is an unfortunate misconception in many minds that national greatness is inseparably linked up with the production of precious metals such as gold, silver and platinum. These metals receive too much emphasis in the education of our children. No doubt the oft-recurring references to streets paved with silver and gold have the effect of giving these metals an undue importance in the imaginative minds of the children. It takes a lifetime to dissipate this mistaken teaching. It is a fact worth emphasizing that national prosperity is more intimately linked up with what is generally termed the base-metals, such as iron, copper, lead, zinc, magnesite, molybdenum, nickel, cobalt, silver, gold, etc.; also the non-metallic minerals, such as gypsum, asbestos, mica, feldspar, clays, etc.

Such, then, is the picture—certainly a very incomplete one—of our heritage. We have little need for worry regarding our estate; we might be better concerned about those into whose possession it will pass. If our young Canadians—another kind of national resource—are not adequately prepared to administer the great trust, then the heritage will soon be dissipated and pass into alien hands.

It is not a popular vocation to criticize the prevailing methods of training young men. Most of us would rather not say anything that could possibly be construed as being in the nature of an adverse criticism. But I shall make bold to venture the opinion that there is a growing feeling in some quarters that it is now time for a change. Many are giving it as their opinion that, under the present system, resourcefulness is not developed in the young people; that too much is being done for them and they are doing too little for themselves. Let me attempt to illustrate it this way. You plant a tree in suitable soil placing it where it will be protected and get sufficient sunshine and moisture. As it grows you trim it in a manner calculated to direct the strength into the leading shoots. In their search for moisture the roots dig their way down into the soil: they become entangled with the pebbles and stones. In effect the tree becomes deep-rooted, and it is enabled to withstand storm, tempest and drought. If, on the contrary, in your eagerness to produce quick growth, abundant blossom and luscious fruit, you constantly cultivate the soil about the new tree, digging deeper and deeper, pulverizing the earth finer and finer so that the moisture will easily find its way to the thirsty roots; then these roots will come to the surface and not delve down into the hard resisting soil. When the first severe storm blows the too-thoroughly cultivated tree will be blown over because its anchorage is insecure. The only difference in the growth of a tree and the development of a man is the difference in capacity. Both respond to treatment according to fundamental laws. Pampered youth will result in inability to withstand the storm, the stress and the temptations of adult life. There may be plenty of growth, but it may not be growth of character.

Every one should be given an opportunity to secure a good edu-

cation. Education alters the complexion of life. We absorb a great deal as the result of association with those possessing trained minds. It was Aristotle who very many years ago stated that education was needed by all because it made an individual go through choice what could not be done by force. As the individual improves so does the state improve. Our young people should be taught that education is a costly thing, and, as such, should be appreciated.

It is a misconception to liken Canada to a lotus garden. True enough, Canada offers an opportunity to everyone to pursue any form of occupation, but success can only come through persistent endeavour. It is a popular misconception that a man should have some support other than that gained by his own efforts; that the state should guide, direct and support him. Such a form of paternal supervision will inevitably result in the production of a moral and intellectual cripple.

A young man should not only receive a good education and be taught to respect labor, but he should also cultivate a modest demeanor. Too much publicity is harmful to the average youth. The ancient Greeks had the correct idea, for we learn that it was their custom to make no demonstration when a vessel sailed away for a distant port. They reserved their cheers and plaudits for the vessel returning with its sides battered in and sails torn to ribbons. They reserved the rewards for the ship that had weathered the storm. So it would be much better if we changed our methods somewhat and bestowed our praises only upon those who have done something of real merit. It would be a better thing if our young aspirants for public life were introduced to the humble long cabin before being allowed to sink luxuriously in the seats of the mighty at the White House. The best preparation for life is not in mimicing great men, but in preparing the foundation for future growth through close application to study.

National greatness does not consist of mineral and other natural resources. There are more important factors involved. We do not hear much about the mineral wealth of Scotland, but Scottish traits and character are revered and envied the world over. Lowell says that the value of a country is weighed in scales far more delicate than the balance of the trade. We know that this is true. The City of Athens is renowned throughout the civilized world not because of the greatness of its imports or exports, but because of the undying impression it has made upon culture and learning. We remember Athens as the centre of an art that has rarely been equaled and can scarcely be surpassed. We can also say that Canada has taken on a new importance in the eyes of the world since Dr. Banting made his wonderful contribution to medical science. So we must impress upon the minds of young Canadians this fact. The true measure of national greatness, in the last analysis, is judged by the amount contributed to the betterment of the world's happiness.

It was Roosevelt who said that the wilfully idle should arouse

no feeling of envy—only a feeling of contempt. There is a bitterness in poverty, but it is not as bad as physical, moral and intellectual flabbiness.

As members of the Young Men's Canadian Club your chief duty is the molding of Canadian manhood. This will require effort and skill.

There will be times of discouragement, no doubt, and your labors may seem futile, but you should ever remember that sometimes the best results are obtained when they are least expected.

“Toil away and set the stone
That shall stand when you are gone;
And ask not that another see
The meaning of your masonry.

“Grind the gem and dig the well,
For what? for whom? I cannot tell.
The stone may mark a boundary line.
The well may flow, the gem may shine.

“Be it wage enough for you
To shape them well and set them true.
Of the future who can tell?
Toil on, my friends, and so farewell!”

ARE DENTAL STUDENTS CAMELS?

From the above title it will not be difficult for the dental student of average intelligence to realize why this article is being written. The deed has been done, our water fountain in the main entrance is gone, but may I assure you it is not forgotten. That in a nutshell sums up the situation at present.

There have been two rumors broadcasted for the removal of the fountain. The first was that the fountain was not sceptic—the second that it had been found running and was condemned because of a unnecessary waste of water. Of course some people surely know more about health problems than the writer, but to him both of these reasons seem absurd. If the first is true, than surely all the fountains in that wonderfully modern building, Hart House, must immediately be removed and as for that only remaining fountain on the third floor of the dental building words certainly fail me. If the second reason strikes the nail on the head then is it impossible to obtain a fountain with a tap which will go off and stay off instead of one which might occasionally stick. But to condemn our old fountain even to this slight degree seems a scheme after haveing heard so many students exclaim: The best fountain in all Toronto.”

But the above is only the general opinion of dental students.

Let's take a look around and see what other and see what other and vastly more important people have to say on the daily use of water. May I recopy one paragraph from our own text book written by C. E. Turner on Hygiene Dental and General.

"Water makes up two-thirds of the body weight and in connective tissues like muscle it is three fourths the total weight. Moreover the body has a liquid carrier system. The blood and lymph which are mainly water carry food to the tissues and remove from them the waste products of combustion. The chief way of eliminating waste nitrogen from the body is by means of the water passing through the kidneys. Every individual knows that by making thirst more painful than hunger nature has set a high demand on the water diet. Yet in spite of these facts a deficiency of water in the diet, especially amongst people engaged in a sedentary occupation, is a most common and serious fault. The amount of water necessary for proper waste elimination and for feeding the tissues in an individual of average weight is four or five pints a day. Of this at least six glasses should be drunk in the form of water itself."

Yet this is not all. Is it not a law in the University as in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes throughout the province that all such buildings must be equipped with an adequate number of drinking fountains? I am not so certain about the University, but I have evidence here that such is the case in regards to schools throughout the province. Read the following extract from the Regulations of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, pp. 31, Ontario Department of Education.

"In urban schools where pure water on pressure is available, or where a pressure tank is installed, an adequate number of suitable bubblers of a sanitary character will be necessary for the highest grading except in cases where there is a sufficient number of taps the use of which is so guarded and supervised that only individual cups are used and the pupils in no case apply their lips to the tap."

There is hardly any doubt in the minds of those who wish to see that the replacing of our old fountain or the installing of a new one is an absolute necessity. We certainly must have a supply of water at the Dental College in a convenient place and what place could be more suitable than the one from which our old fountain was removed. I'll bet, what? Dental students are not camels.

2T8

Dentistry As It Is Writ

False Teeth by Correspondence.

No matter where you live I positively guarantee to give you a perfect fitting set of false teeth. Tell me your age and let me know the kind of beef-steak you buy, and I will send a handsome set of solid ivory, copper-riveted false teeth that will enable you to take first prize at any pie-eating contest.

RATTLING RAMBLINGS

From May to Sept.

Dear Editor:

Play this on your saxophone.

Sharon's ferry boat, 'Darkness,' was making its regular morning trip across the river Styx with another load of departed souls. Sherlock Holmes, Napoleon, Diogenes, Alex the Great, Francis Drake, Julius Caesar and a few other restless spirits were enjoying a game of pinochle on the rear deck as guests of Sharon.

"What's this!" exclaimed Napoleon Bonaparte, "here's the 'Dentist Morning News' hot off the press with a big headline about a certain 'water fountain'—in fact the only one—in the corridor of the Faculty of Dentistry, U. of T., which mysteriously disappeared during the holidays, thus giving three hundred thirsty dental students stomach collapse as a consequence.

"A sad story," chimed in Sherlock. Two dumbells have been investigating since the 28th of Sept., 1926, A.D., and have found it not. I fear, Watson, that the art of the detective has declined since we passed out."

"If I could only get back!" exclaimed Diogenes, "perhaps I could shed a little light on the matter."

"A good thing you've been missing four centuries, Drake, giggled Julius Caesar, "or they sure would accuse you of stealing the drinks."

"Well, you dubs will never solve the **"Great Water Fountain Mystery"** anyways," growled Alexander. Pass me the ice water, Julius, and lets go on with the game."

And so the 'Great Water Fountain Mystery' passed into history.

AS EVER.

P.S.—Blessed is he that thirsteth or else go across to the drug store and buy himself a drink.

3To LOG (NOT MATHEMITACAL)

"What shall be done skipper?" "Read the ship's log my boy!" So this is what was read:

Since last spring our year has undergone some great changes, but for the most part 'ye olde 3To' has weathered the storm very well.

We were sorry to see vacancies in our line this fall by the 'sinking' of some of our most popular members. Those missing (not the way you think I mean) include Ed. Price and his victim, Ed. Wilson, Tiss Luzine and Harold Colban, Bob Marshall and Kince O'Reilly who all made brilliant struggles but who, alas, became exhausted.

But when we remember that we are 'sophisticated sophs' even although we were deprived of—what sophs ever enjoyed before—we derive considerable satisfaction, yea kick, out of looking back

into the 'hold' (where the first year lockers are) and with the snap of a hundred fingers say—'poor frosh!'

Turning now to the present affairs. The sturdy craft '3To' is sailing in smooth waters at the hand of the new wheelsman, George Morgan, being our year president. The skipper's right hand man of last year, Gord. Knowles, being re-elected to the office of secretary.

It is with regret that one of our number, John Ellis, has left us to pursue an absolutely different vocation, that of the jewellery business with Ellis Bros. Although we miss John, still we wish him every success in his new work. So here's three cheers for John, a good sport and an excellent 'shipmate.'

The most recent change in our year was the resignation of 'Beans' Clarke from the vice-presidency. We were sorry to see 'Beans' resign. For in him we had a conscientious worker and an enthusiastic advocate for better and closer class fellowship.

Then to speak of our new 'mates.' Some twelve new members joined us this year, almost all from the west. Probably the reason that they are proving themselves to be 'all wool and a yard wide' being because they are from the 'wild and woolly west.' However the fact remains that they are quickly earning for themselves warm places in the affections of the—'easterners.'

The entire crew is awaiting the time when Ray Fleming, president of second year last year, will join us after Christmas. It will be a fortunate thing for him that, even although he lead the sophs in our initiation, that our boys remember only the banquet and the—well, yes!

And now we are looking forward to our social activities of 1926-27. To equal or surpass those parties arranged for us last year by Vince O'Reilly will be no mean task for our at-home representative this year, Bus Stewart. However "good luck, Bus," we're all right behind you as we are behind all our other officers, striving for greater co-operation and greater class spirit.

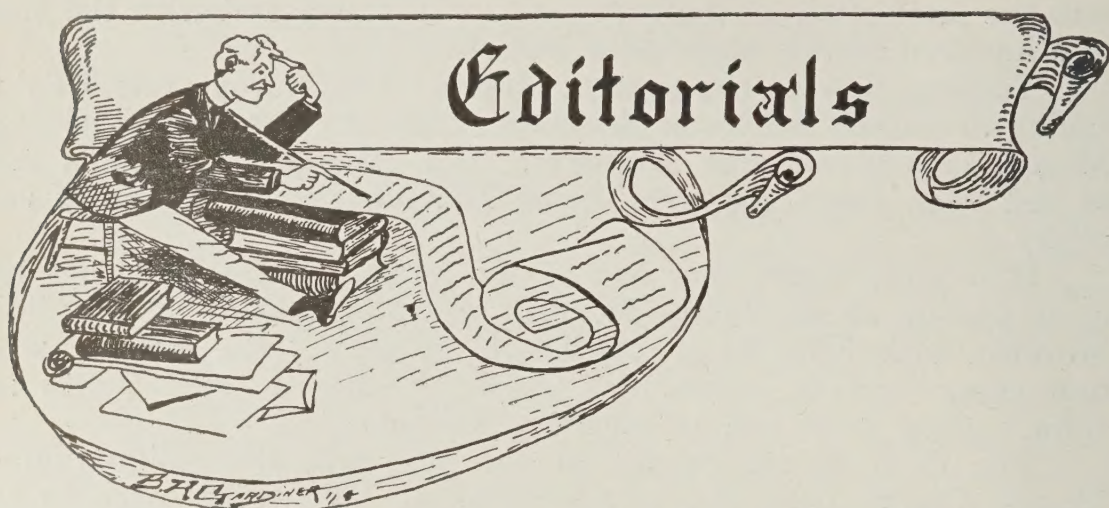
.. ..

The friends we make in childhood,
They don't amount to much;
The friends we make in middle age
Are only such and such;
The friends we make in old age
Their number's rather small;
But the friends we make at College,
Ah! They're the best of all.

—————

The dentist began to whistle "Hot Lips" as he spilled the phenol.

Murmurs are passing around that a junior is masquerading, on the infirmary floor, as a senior.



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VOL. XXVI.

November, 1926

No. 1

In this first issue the editor feels that some apology is necessary to account for the tardiness in publication. Many facts contributed to this delay. The editor has received very little help from several members of the staff, and finally had to edit the sporting section. Also the advertisers were very tardy in sending in their ads. Our path has been strewn with anything but roses, so we hope our readers will bear with us in our efforts to see Hya Yaka through.

HYA YAKA'S FIELD

The aim of this editorial will be to point out to our readers the part we play in the life of the undergraduate dental student. There are several papers that reach our readers that are of great interest to them, and we must be careful not to encroach upon their fields. This year the "Dental Student," a magazine published in the United States, will be mailed to every dental student in North America. This magazine is a medium devoted to the dental undergraduates on the continent. Another paper that our readers read is the "Varsity," the University undergraduate newspaper. So in order to avoid much unwelcome repetition our articles will have to be carefully chosen. This year the chief dental reporter for the "Varsity" sits on Cabinet and has the various reporters under him. o To safeguard

Hya Yaka's field, none of these "Varsity" reporters will work upon our staff. We believe that the only way Hya Yaka can be a success is by having the co-operation of every student in the college.

DENTAL NURSE'S COURSE

In 1919 a course was started, by the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, to train young women as dental nurses. During the last seven years this course has been improved upon, and now the Faculty of Dentistry graduates each year approximately a dozen nurses who are well fitted to assist the dentist, not only as an office assistant, but at the chair and in the laboratory. This course is primarily a service for dental graduates to provide them with trained assistants. Realizing this, it is necessary that we have the co-operation of the junior and senior students in two ways. First the nurse must be trained to assist the dentist, secondly, the dentist must be taught how to use the assistant. That his course has been a success, there is no doubt, and if we realize that a dental nurse is to the dentist what the nurse is to the surgeon, we shall have conceived the proper idea. By doing this we realize in a latent manner that these dental nurses are sufficiently trained in professional ethics, that anything occurring during the office routine is treated in a confidential manner.

WAR MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

It is to be hoped that this year more applications will be received for the two War Memorial Scholarships awarded to the Faculty of Dentistry. Last year there were but a scant half dozen or so applicants. There should be forty or fifty. These scholarships are valued at two hundred and fifty dollars each. If more interest is not taken in this faculty in these scholarships, we are in danger of losing them. That situation must not be allowed to present itself. Below is a list of the regulations, a copy of which will be posted in the College at an early date.

Regulations

1. The following regulations govern the award of scholarships for the academic year 1926-27 only, and may be revised for succeeding years.

2. The War Memorial Scholarships, except in the Ontario College of Education, are open to students (men and women) in any faculty, who in June 1927 shall have completed their first but not their final year.

3. All applications for War Memorial Scholarships must be made to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Alumni Federation, Room 225, Simcoe Hall, before February 15, 1927. In the case of the Ontario College of Education, applications must be made before January 15, 1927. Forms of application may be obtained at the Alumni Office.

4. The award of any or all scholarships may be deferred if

suitable candidates do not present themselves. Only one scholarship may be awarded to any candidate in any one year.

5. The general basis on which scholarships may be awarded shall be as follows: (a) Standing in course of studies. (b) Need of assistance. (c) Merit as shown in extra-academic activities—executive, literary, dramatic, athletic, etc. (d) Relationship, if any, to active service during the War.

6. Candidates may be interviewed personally by members of the Scholarship Committee.

7. Awards in all faculties other than the Ontario College of Education will be made as soon as possible after the results of the final examinations in 1927 are published. Payment will be made to the successful applicants in three instalments following their registration in the University for the academic year 1927-28.

8. The award in the Ontario College of Education will be made before February 15, 1927, and payment will be made in three monthly instalments beginning on that date.

University of Toronto.

October 1926.

THE HIDDEN PROFS.

The following epistle contains the names of every prof. on the staff of 2T9. Are you clever enough to find every name? Try and watch the result! The first name is Ante.

A pleasure, I'd ask my readers to plan or risk disappointment in the coming semesters is the game of 'Sally Lunn,' modern style. As a dilettante, I am in a class by myself. For cobwebs terrify me exceedingly, even unto distraction, notwithstanding all endeavours to the contrary. Smoking on school premises is now ill-mottoed, according to various members of 2T9.

Courage is of no avail when one quivers like an aspen, certain of an impending sting when a swarm of bees hum endlessly around you. If stung an application of monthal, mmesling first through cheesecloth will relieve the pain.

To miss is tough. All too often must we lose our hopes in one moment of action. By facing them, ills that are real:—but moderns prefer auto-suggestion to cure what would puzzle a saint. Johnsonian platitudes will answer if sense is lacking, but alas, sense would not be of use in that dispised word, say it ever so convincingly. I mean that word, which the student is always shouting 'Rah' amazing all the bystanders.

But enough of such deep stuff. 'Est nihil.' Lock the door on that subject for a more pleasing and feminine one without more ado. Her tyranny which was once completed, is ended forever.

There is no accounting for tastes, particularly in cheeses. Do you like Gorgonzola, Stilton, Cheddar, Rochefort, or the imported Swiss, riddled with holes as in a siene, or even the classical limburger. The University of Toronto sensibly allows no cheese to be eaten by its employees.

This summer the writer was up in the north country and had

quite an adventure at 'Rae Owl.' Engulfed in a march, he was miraculously rescued by an old Indian roustabout whom he had known back home. He used to sit on the veranda smoking, or do nothing to help his better half.

He reminds me of a beautiful old elm. Age has not marred it. It is in the town of Carrichfergus, on the northern extremity of Ireland, where they taught the young ideas how to shout, and the young ideas grew up and justified their education.

Here ends this wonderful story, and the author dug it out of an ancient tomb once poorly ventilated by now stirfling.

SOCIAL

The first dental dance was held in the Rose Room of Sunnyside Pavilion on Friday, October 22, and was a very successful party. Herb Smith's syncopaters supplied the music and they provided plenty of pep for the light-footed merrymakers. The dance was well attended and was a thoroughly enjoyable affair, the novelties being especially good.

About 11.30 a dainty buffet lunch was served and the worshippers of Terpsichor resumed their fun making.

The patronesses at this opening social event were Mrs. Wallace Seccombe, Mrs. A. E. Webster and Mrs. W. B. Amy. The committee in charge, which was responsible for the evening's success consisted of President of At-Home, L. Braden; J. M. Bond, 2T7; J. V. O'Shaughnessy, 2T8; A. Morrow, 2T9; R. T. Stewart, 3T0; R. L. Twible, 3T1.

This dance attracted a larger crowd than any other dental dance has for some time and will be an incentive to the committee in their effort to stage the At-Home at the King Edward this year.

On Friday, November 12, 3T0 and 3T1 held a joint class party at the Academy Studios, 12 Spadina Road. Those present voiced the sentiment that it was the best Dental party in years. Anyhow it certainly was a nice dance, and shows that the social events at the college will receive plenty of support from the junior years. Messrs. Stewart and Twible are to be congratulated upon their success in staging this party. The music rendered by George Shepard's Brown Betty Orchestra left nothing to be desired along these lines. We expect that the other years will be out to surpass first and second by holding some smart class dances.

Slemon—"Say, Gus, did you hear about my discovery. I have just invented a new kind of smokeless tobacco."

Gus Hay, ditching his cigarette when hearing footsteps approaching says, says very interestedly,

"What kind's that, Rex?"

Slemon—"Chewing tobacco."

ROYAL DENTAL SOCIETY

The first meeting of R.D.S. was held in lecture room B. at 8 p.m., Wednesday, November 10th. The attendance was disappointing, but was swelled to some extent by the boys who had lined up at 3.30 for their masquerade tickets. Dean Seccombe gave an interesting address on "The Seven Ages of Dentistry." This was followed by a debate between second and fourth years. The resolution read, "Resolved that the son of a poor man derives more benefit from a University education than does the son of a rich man." Mr. C. J. Paterson and Mr. J. F. Brown, of second year, upheld the affirmative, and Mr. J. V. O'Shaughnessy and Mr. D. A. R. McDougall the negative.

The debate was well contested and the judges finally rendered a close decision in favour of the affirmative. The judges were Messrs. C. C. Rous, W. A. Potter, and A. Davenport. The chair was occupied by Mr. T. N. Scott, president of R.D.S. A number of musical selections added greatly to the success of the evening.

The S. C. A. intend to carry out much the same program as last year, according to President Williams. This program consists of a number of interesting talks by men prominent in university life at Varsity.

The freshman banquet was given at the Carls-Rite Hotel, and there proved to be a splendid gathering from all years of the faculty.

The dinner started with a soup contest by the freshmen; the winner receiving a very valuable prize. Mr Hutchison proposed a toast to the King, after which the freshmen gave birth to an original and well received yell. A freshman orchestra, under Mr. Twible, accompanied a freshmen quartette, who sang, with much applause, "Let Me Call You Sweetheart."

Dr. Webster presented the inter-year cup to 2T9, who were the winners of the track meet. He also stated that it was an honour to the year to win this beautiful cup, and that it ought to be an inspiration towards good sportsmanship in the future. He stressed the point that the fans should "Get into the game." Mr. Jackson responded to Dr. Webster, saying that their year had keen competition and had to fight for their laurels, yet in the coming season they would fight just as hard to keep it.

Dr. Seccombe presented the individual championship medals and complimented Mr. Hutchison and the senior year men for their painstaking efforts in the carrying on of the ceremony.

Mr. Marshall and Mr. Graham, who tied for first place in the day's events, were presented beautiful cups by Dr. Webster.

The "frosh" provided the evening's entertainment. A love scene was the great attraction, in which "Boso" found many stumbling blocks on the road leading to his lady of choice, "Lulu," but finally, after many quick-beating systoles and diatoles, he gained the threshold of her love, and proved his.

A burlesque was delightfully featured in "The Royal Drama,"

was due to the attention of the audience concentrated on one person—the princess.

The walls shook with Varsity and Dental yells, then all was quiet.

Dr. Seccombe gave an exceptionally fine address to the freshmen; how they should plan their future, develop their character and personality, study national and international problems, and develop the spiritual factor in preparation for becoming good, broad-minded citizens.

Mr. Hutchison brought the evening ceremony to a close by stating that the freshman class was an excellent one, and that they would be a great attribute to the school and later on to the profession.

CABINET

The first Cabinet meeting was held in the Board Room, Monday, October 4th, at 12.10 p.m. The following members were present: Potter, Hutchinson, Keenan, Jackson, Braden, MacDonald, Weatherill, Quigley, Kennedy, Greer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Quigley, President of Athletics, owing to lower registration this year, suggested that five hundred dollars, would be sufficient to cover athletic expenses for the year. The President of Track, along with other arrangements, has arranged for the use of the Stadium for the Dental Track Meet, October 12.

Braden—Weatherill—That report on athletics be adopted as given.—Carried.

Braden—Jackson—That the presidents of Dramatics, Athletics, S.C.A., fifth and second years, be appointed to act as a committee to arrange for the Freshman banquet and entertainment with the president of fifth year acting as president of the above mentioned committee.—Carried.

Kennedy—Macdonald—That president of second and third years be a committee to look after the first year elections, and that the Secretary of Cabinet notify the first year of the said motion.—Carried.

Keenan—Hutchison—That a sanitary drinking fountain be installed for the use of the student body, and that window guards be installed in lecture room B., so that windows may be left open to relieve the stuffiness of the room without placing those taking lectures in a draught.—Carried.

Hutchison—Scott—That Parliament meetings be held once a month at 4 p.m., and that lectures and laboratory courses be called off from that hour on so as to get a better attendance of the undergraduate body at said meetings.—Carried.

Hutchison—Macdonald—That a Parliamentary announcement board be made 16" x 24" in size, bearing the words across the top

"Students' Parliament." We authorize Mr. Rous to see about our having this board made by the university.—Carried.

Hutchison—Quigley—Owing to the common room being replaced by the library and museum, it is the sensus of opinion that the students be allotted a new common room to take the place of our former one.—Carried.

Keenan—Braden—That meeting adjourn.

Time—1.20 p.m.

President—W. A. Potter

Secretary—J. B. Greer

RESULT OF FIRST YEAR ELECTION "3T1"

SESSION 1926-27

President—Sinclair.
 Vice-President—Miss Leitch.
 Secretary-Treasurer Blair.
 At-Home—Twible.
 R. D. S.—MacGregor.
 S. A. C.—Rudell.
 Dentantics—Shea.
 S. C. A.—Clayton.
 Hya Yaka—Black.
 Rugby—Sinclair.
 Soccer—Shea.
 Basketball—Luzine.
 Swimming—Armstrong.
 Baseball—Box.
 Track—Box.
 Rifle Club—Leggett.
 Varsity Reporter—Lindsay.
 Hockey—Herron.
 Hockey—Herron.
 Boxing—Rudell.
 Cheer Leader—Blair.

The second meeting of the Cabinet was held in the Board Room on Tuesday, October 26, 1926, at 12.20 p.m. The following members were present: Potter, Quigley, Kennedy, Braden, Weatherill, Scott, Williams, Hutchison, Sinclair, Macdonald, Greer.

Weatherill—Quigley—That minutes of the last meeting be adopted as read.—Carried.

Hutchison—Greer—That the Treasurer be authorized to pay the following bills:—

Miss Anderson, for services rendered Cabinet	\$ 10.00
Auditor's bill	50.00

Total	\$ 60.00
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—Carried.

Braden—Kennedy—That the Treasurer's report be adopted as given.—Carried.

Kennedy—Williams—That the report of the President of Ath-

letics be adopted as given, and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the following athletic bills:

U. of T. Press	\$ 1.95
Harold A. Wilson	11.00
A. E. Edwards, for medals	52.00
Brotherton's	216.85

Total\$ 281.80
—Carried.

Kennedy—Weatherill—That the presidents of second and third year be responsible for the Freshman Banquet deficit, and that a committee consisting of Potter and Hutchison be authorized to look into the matter and give a report at the next meeting. In the meantime the Treasurer of Parliament be authorized to pay the bill owing to the Carls-Rite Hotel.—Carried.

Kennedy—Quigley—That the report of the At-Home President be adopted as given, and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the bill connected with the same.—Carried.

Hutchinson—Kennedy—That the present room used for Cabinet meetings be maintained as such in view of the fact that the previous common room had been removed.—Carried.

Hutchison—Macdonald—That Mr. Rous be authorized to see that a mail box be suitably made and located with compartments in it, so that there would be compartments for President of Parliament, Editor of Hya Yaka, Secretary of Parliament and for the various year presidents.—Carried.

Kennedy—Braden—That the president of first year be authorized to see that all the Cabinet are notified of meetings.

Kennedy—Weatherill—That Cabinet adjourn. Time 1.30 p.m.
President—W. A. Potter Secretary—J. B. Greer

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held in the Board Room at 12 noon, Wednesday, November 3, to decide the allotment of Hart House masquerade tickets for 1926. The following allotment was arranged and agreed upon.

There was a total of 72 tickets for this Faculty.

Cabinet	13 tickets
Fifth year	29 tickets
Fourth year	14 tickets
Third year	8 tickets
Second year	7 tickets
First year	1 ticket

Total 72 tickets

The third Cabinet meeting was held in the Board Room at 3.30, Tuesday, November 9. The following members were present: Potter, Sinclair, Keenan, Jackson, Weatherill, Hutchison, Quigley, Kennedy, Macdonald, Greer, Scott.

Keenan—Hutchison—That Treasurer's report be adopted as given, and that he be sanctioned to pay the following bills:

S. A. C.	\$ 5.00
Tom Jones (flowers)	10.00
Charters Publishing Co.	13.13
Harold A. Wilson	22.38

Total\$ 50.51

—Carried.

Hutchison—Quigley—That meeting adjourn. Time 4 p.m.
President—W. A. Potter Secretary—J. B. Greer

PARLIAMENT

The first Parliament meeting was held in lecture room "B" at 4 p.m., Tuesday, November 9, 1926.

Flach—Montgomery—That minutes of last Parliament meeting and Cabinet meetings be adopted as read.—Carried.

Kennedy—Weatherill—That the At-Home this year should not be held at Hart House, and that the President of the At-Home get prices from the King Edward and other suitable places and give a report at the next meeting.—Carried.

The following notices of motion were given:

1. That the design of the 3T1 class pin be changed. This was defeated according to constitution.

2. That the chairman of the Torontonensis Committee be entitled to sit in, and thus be responsible to Cabinet and Parliament by reason of the fact that he spends about three hundred dollars of the money of Parliament for Torontonensis.

Signed:—

J. A. MACDONALD

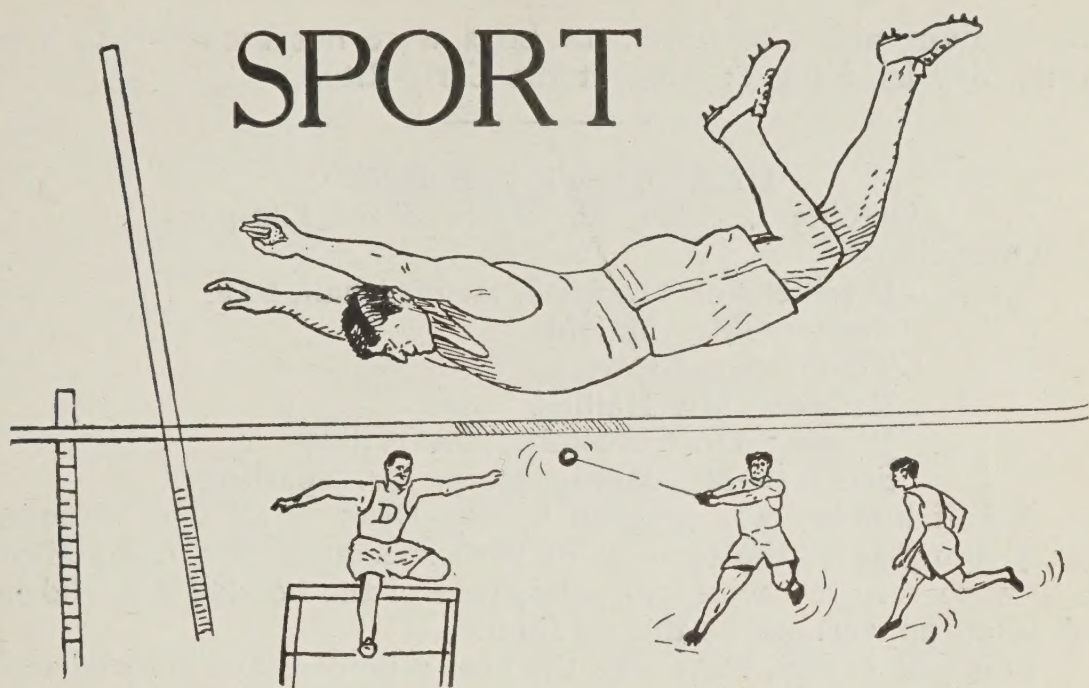
J. B. GREER.

Hutchison—Weatherill—Regarding attendance of those men playing on Faculty teams have the manager of each team hand in a list of players out to each game to the President of Athletics, and that he in turn at the end of the playing season hand in above mentioned lists to Cabinet, subject to their approval, and that Cabinet turn over approved list to Mr. Rous so that he can credit those men with attendance at lectures, etc., missed during time of games. —Carried.

Hutchison—Flach—That Treasurer make one more attempt to collect back debts, and if then not successful to write off all old accounts.—Carried.

Kennedy—Flach—That a medal be secured for "Willy" Graham, in recognition of the fact that he broke an Interfaculty record at the recent track meet, the medal to bear a suitable inscription to that effect.—Carried.

Kennedy—Hutchison—That meeting adjourn. Time 5.10 p.m.
President—W. A. Potter Secretary—J. B. Greer



DENTS TO THE FORE

As the various dental athletic teams get under way again this year we once more scrutinize last year's record. Our scrutiny is a delightful one because last year Dentistry made a wonderful name in athletics. Did we not win three championships, basketball, soccer, and baseball? Did we not win the DeLury Shield again and capture the Junior Assault-At-Arms? All these things we did and did well against great opposition. However, the deeds of last year are but fleeting memories—delightful, if you will—but none the less fleeting. This year marks another milestone in athletics as it does in everything.

It is very unlikely that Dents will be as successful as last year, but a statement of this kind should not make us rest on our laurels. We are out to add to our laurels, and at all times the Dental spirit must be foremost—the spirit that carried Dentals on to the Allan Cup. So let's go and bring some more silverware home this year.

TRACK

Track is always the first thing we think of when we return to Toronto after our vacations. Our thoughts are, "What new running material to bring us laurels this year?" Of course as before we give not a thought to our track athletes like Wally Graham, Jack Marshall, and Sandy Sommerville, because we know they will again repeat their past successes.

This year Marshall, as president of Track, had to stage our Dental Meet. His job this year necessitated more work than ever, as at the meet the "Frosh" were to be initiated into college life. However, Jack was equal to the task, and things went over big at

the Stadium, and afterwards the boys were not too tired to wind up the day by a big evening at the Carls-Rite.

DENTAL TRACK MEET

October 12, 1926, Varsity Stadium, 1.30 p.m.

Officials—

President of Track—J. A. Marshall, 2T9.

Starter—Mr. Martin

Timer—Dr. Brown

Referee—Mr. Halbus.

Judges—Dr. Seccombe, Dr. Wilkes

Scorers—Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Sparling.

A half holiday was granted by the Dean to all who attended, and, judging from the turnout of both spectators and competitors, there were very few who took advantage of the holiday who did not put in an appearance at the stadium.

This year Track Meet was the best attended, and showed more spirited competition than any Faculty meet for several years back.

Although keenly contested, only three records fell. Marshall III. cut 15 secs. off the record for the Half-mile Walk made by Garland in 1923. Hutchison added 2 ft. 3½ inches to his record for the Shot Put made in 1924. The 2T9 Relay Team cut 2 secs. off their own record for the Half-mile made in 1925.

The Third Year (2T9), for the second time won the Inter-Year Cup by a big margin. Their nearest rival was Fourth Year. In the history of the Cup, only once before has any class won it two years in succession. This being done by the class of 2T4 in the years 1922 and 1923.

The Individual Championship Cup was keenly contested, and not until the final race—the three-mile run—was it acclaimed a draw between Marshall of Third Year and Graham of Fourth Year, each having scored 27 points. Sommerville of Third Year, last year's champion, was third. The Cup was duplicated, each receiving a trophy.

A new event on the programme was the Tug-of-War between the First and Second Years. Dean Seccombe presented a handsome Cup for this event, which will be competed for annually. The first pull went to the Freshmen. The Second Year, not to be outdone, came back strongly to win the second pull. By this time the spirit of the event was in the crowd of spectators, who lustily cheered and encouraged their respective teams. The Freshmen arose to the occasion and literally pulled the Second Year team off their feet.

The Inter-Year Relay was won again by the 2T9 team, which has yet to receive its first defeat.

For the success of the Track Meet credit must be given to Jack Marshall, who had everything so well organized, and to his officials, who carried out the programme without a hitch.

Inter-Year Standing

1. Third Year 59 points

2. Fourth Year	36 points
3. Fifth Year	21 points
4. First Year	12 points
5. Second Year	6 points

Individual Standing

Marshall III.	27 points
Graham IV.	27 points
Somerville III.	18 points

RESULTS OF EVENTS

- Pole Vault—Marshall III., Walden II., Milne III.
Height—10 feet.
Record—10' 6" by Bicknell, 1921.
- Half-mile Run—Graham IV., Marshall III.
Time—2 min. 15 sec.
Record—2 min. 13 $\frac{1}{5}$ sec., by Tucker 1913.
- 120 Yard High Hurdles—Marshall III., Rosen V., Luzine I.
Time—17 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs.
Record—17 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs., by McVicar, 1923.
- 100 Yard Dash—
1st Heat—Marshall III., Campbell I.
2nd Heat—Quigley V., Rosen V.
3rd Heat—Somerville III., Sinclair I.
Finals—Somerville III., Sinclair I., Quigley V.
Time—11 secs.
Record—10 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs. by Vince 1923, Wilkes 1924.
- Running High Jump—Marshall III., Kennedy V., Moyle III.
Height—5 ft. 5 ins.
Record—5 ft. 6 ins. by Marshall, 1925.
- Discuss—Stodgell III., Hutchison V., Crabbe I.
Distance—83 ft. 3 ins.
Record—86 ft. 8 ins. by Stodgell, 1925.
- 16 lb. Shot Put—Hutchinson V., Bramah III., Rosen V.
Distance—35 ft. 2 ins.
Record—19 ft. 5 ins. by Bicknell, 1921.
New record.
- Running Broad Jump—Sinclair I., Marshall III., Rosen V.
Distance—19 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Record—4.55 $\frac{3}{5}$ by Stevenson, 1920.
- One Mile Run—Graham IV., Frere IV., Ruddel I.
Time—5 min. 32 secs.
- Half Mile Walk—Marshall III., Beube II., Graham IV.
Time—4 min. 10 secs.
New record.
- 220 Yard Dash—Somerville III., Graham IV., Quigley V.
Time—25 secs.
Record—23 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs. by Zimmerman, 1913.
- Javelin Throw—McLaughlin V., Mason V., Hutchison V.
Distance—116 ft. 3 ins.
Record—128 ft. 6 ins. by McLaughlin, 1923.

13. 440 Yard Dash—Somerville III., Graham IV., Sinclair I.
Time—56 secs.
Record—55 secs. by Sutherland, 1913.
14. 220 Yard Low Hurdles—Graham IV., Somerville III., Marshall III.
Time—28 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs.
Record—New event.
15. Three-mile Run—Graham IV., Frere IV.
Time—18 min. 1 sec.
Record—First record taken.
16. Half-mile Relay—Third Year (Marshall, Quick, Whitman, Somerville), Fourth Year (Irere, Graham, Powell, Davies).
Time—1 min. 38 secs.
New record.
17. Tug-of-War—First vs. Second Year, won by First Year.

SOCCER

The dental soccer team turned out this year with much good material to choose from. Few changes have been made. Places held by last year's seniors have been nobly taken over by John Trelford, Hopkins and Conn.

The present line-up consists of: Goal, Kennedy; fullbacks, Devins (Capt.) and Beadem; halves, Hopkins, Tulford and Hettenhausen (Mgr.); forwards, Quigly, Conn, Clamons, Hewitt, and Graves.

The first game of the season was scheduled for October 14 with S.P.S., but S.P.S. defaulted, having had no official notice of the game, and on the strength of this, the game was played off on Friday, November 5th.

Dents played Victoria at Victoria, October 21st, in a hard-fought game. Neither team was able to make a score. Victoria had the edge of play in the first part of the first half and the latter part of the second, while Dents triumphed in the bulge.

Meds and Dents met on the front campus on October 27th. It was an easy victory for Dents, who scored three goals to Med's attempts.

The fourth game, between Vic and Dents was played on the front campus on November 2nd. The field was a sea of mud. At a score of 6-0 Dents met their awakener, the worst beating Dents have had in years. In fact, the first game Dents have lost in the past three years. Dents worked hard, but did not seem to pull through for some reason or other, and in spite of it all received a good square beating.

In the postponed game with S. P. S. the team from School won the honours by a score of 1-0.

In the last game before going to press Dents held Sr. Meds to a two all score. Dents used some of our Rugby players. Bishop and Quigley shoved over the counters for Dents.

HARRIER

This year we regret to state that there very little interest shown in harrier around the school. Such little interest was displayed that "Wally" Graham, Varsity's best harrier man and a patriotic Dent, threw in his lot with Knox, where he is in residence. Dents only had two men enter, Freir of fourth and Rudell of first year. These men ran approximately twentieth and thirtieth respectively.

We sure were glad to see Wally win the race in the exceptionally good time of 30 min. 40 secs for the 5.6 miles. The course is a new one, beginning and ending at Upper Canada College, with all kinds of running conditions along the course. As is customary, O. A. C. won the race with Knox a good second.

Let's hope that next year things will be different and that Dents will be back in the fight to wrest the honours from O.A.C., where they have reposed for some time.

WATER POLO

It has been encouraging to see the increased interest taken in this sport this year. Through lack of interest last year and graduation the team started with few experienced men. This year, however, there has been a large turnout, especially from second year, and prospects are exceedingly bright for the rest of the schedule and next year. Sr. Meds. beat us 3-1 and Sr. School came out on top 6-2, but the games were very close, and but for inexperience of some of the team the score might easily have been reversed. With these games under their belts the last game was a corker, finishing 3 all to the strong Sr. School team. Hayhurst, Brock and Barker are playing the same old game for the team with Mosier and "Buzz" Stewart from last year's team playing exceptionally well. Of the new men, Merrill, Craig and Halldorson are the class and will be heard from later in this sport.

RUGBY

Well, boys, we've done it. We've chased old man Jinx so hard that his old legs, crippled by rheumatism, have given way on him, and he is in his lair recuperating. We hope his convalescence will take some time. When "Hen" Hudson was elected president of Rugby last spring that was your cue to watch Dents' rugby team, but when the boys showed such interest this fall, and "Suds" Sutherland was elected manager, the lid was off. However, whatever success we have enjoyed or still may enjoy is in no small way the result of George Morgan's labors. George is snap for the "Big Blue" team, but he finds time to coach the boys at our noonday practices.

First Game: Dents 14, Sr. S.P.S. 5

Dents got off on the right foot in the very first game of the year by sinking S.P.S. with the above score. Considering it was the first game, the team showed up well, the line being the biggest factor in the victory. School could not make a yard through the line,

and were kept in their own territory most of the time. Dents' back-field were fast and got away for good gains, but did not work together consistently. Rudell handled the team well at quarter, while Moore and Hudson paired up well on the half-line.

Moore's educated toe accounted for eight points, six being counted on two drop kicks. The remainder of the score was piled upon two touches, one by Keenan on a loose ball and one by Moore.

Dents' line-up—Halves, Moore, Hudson and Griffith; quarter, Rudell; flying wing, Brown; outsides, Hawtin, Roland; snap, Lipson; insides, Grant and Keenan; middles, McDougall and Rosen; subs., Williams, Merritt, Whitman, Bramah, Watson, Bishop, Chalmers, Model.

Second Game: Dents 7, Sr. Meds 0

In the second game Dents vanquished the Mulock Cup champions to the tune of 7-0. It was a hard-fought game, but Meds only made yards once and then in the centre of the field. Moore accounted for two points on rouges by Moore and Chalmers and Grant for five points with a touch.

The game was featured by good kicking and hard tackling by both teams.

The line-up was practically the same as in the first game, except that Chalmers started on the half-line with Moore and Hudson.

Third Game: Dents 18, Sr. School 0

This game was played on the back campus in mud ankle deep and a drizzling rain, and was a good exhibition of the fall pastime. Loose balls were much in evidence, and this fact made the game exciting and interesting. Lipson fell on one of these for a touch, while Moore and Honey added two more. Moore accounted for three points on kicks to the dead-line. The best play of the day was when Moore broke away for a forty-yard run flanked by Honey. About two yards out Moore was tackled, but he gave a perfect pass to Honey, who easily romped over the line for a try.

The team was greatly strengthened by the addition of Honey at outside wing. Moore turned in one of his best games; Lipson was the best man on the field, and in addition to his touch tackled like a fiend throughout the game. He got down on every kick and garnered loose balls unceasingly.

This victory helped to wipe out the memory of some of our former games with school.

Fourth Game: Dents 4, Sr. Meds 1

This game played November 10th gave Dents the group honours. Meds had their best team out, and the game was the hardest fought of any in the "Big Three." Dents were badly outweighed along the line, but played valiantly. The backfield worked better than in any previous game, and several individual runs by Moore, Layter and Rudell netted gains of forty yards and more.

Keenan gave Dents two points on a safety touch, and Moore hoofed two kicks over the other pair of points.

The addition of Richardson and Layter to the team has helped the team out considerably, and with a little more practice will be hard to beat for the Mulock Cup.

THE TEAM

Hudson—President of Rugby and captain of the team. Left half. A good ball carrier and a tower of strength on secondary defence.

Moore—Centre half. Does the booting and does it well. A great ball carrier and broken field runner. Our scoring ace.

Layter—Right half. Last year's quarter. A good running mate for Moore. A sure catch and a hard tackler.

Rudell—Quarter. Handles the team like a veteran. Gets the plays away well, is a good ball carrier and an effective secondary defence man.

Lipson—Snap. Fourth year on team. Practically a fixture. A good man at centre scrim and a sure tackler.

Grant—Left inside. Fourth year. Has come along fast this year. Hits that line hard and low.

Keenan—Right inside. Good defensively. Formerly played the American game, but thinks the Canadian game is the best.

McDougall—Left middle. "Mac" is the best plunger we have. He is good for five yards any time.

Rosen—Right middle. Sam has reached great heights this year. Plunges well. Motto: "They shall not pass."

Roland—Right outside. "Rolv" is a big cog in the Roland-Hawtin-Honey tackling brigade. Get's down fast and hits them low and hard.

Hawtin—Left outside. "Short" is a sure tackler. Takes care of his end in good shape.

Brown—Flying wing. A great tackler and a "Jo-Jo" Stirrett on loose balls. Rugby comes easy to Brown.

Honey—Right outside. First down on the kicks. When Ralph hits them they stay hit. Regular on the O.R.F.U. team last year.

Richardson—Subs on the half-line. Fits in well.

Merritt and Williams—Sub for the line. Just as good as the regulars.

Watson—Sub quarter. "Wats" is also a good utility man for the half-line.

Sutherland—Manager. "Suds" is popular with the team.

Morgan—Coach. George has done wonders with the team. He has shown more interest than any coach for some time.

Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing

Grant, Galsky, Cummings, Knowles, Bishop and Hilliard are our hopes in this sport this year.

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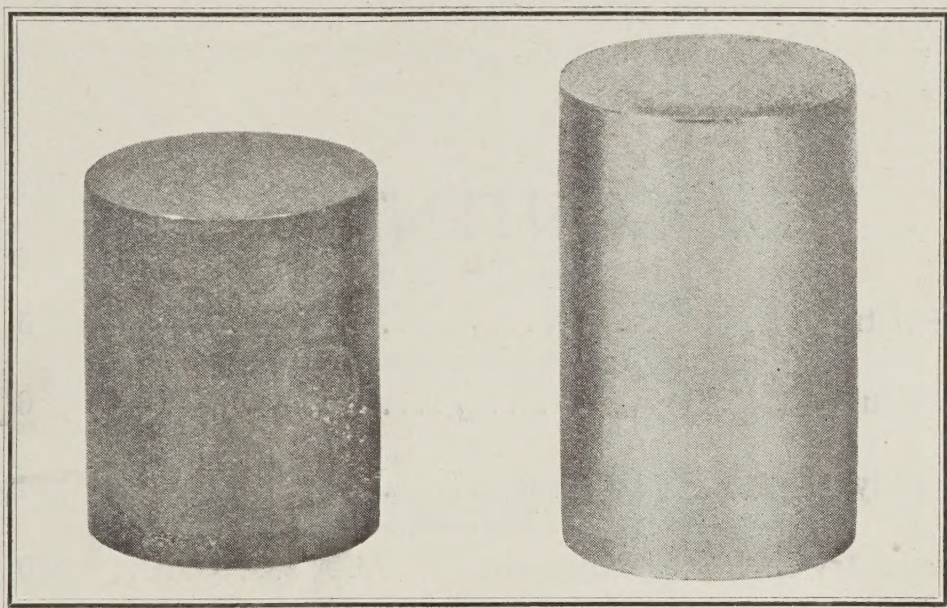
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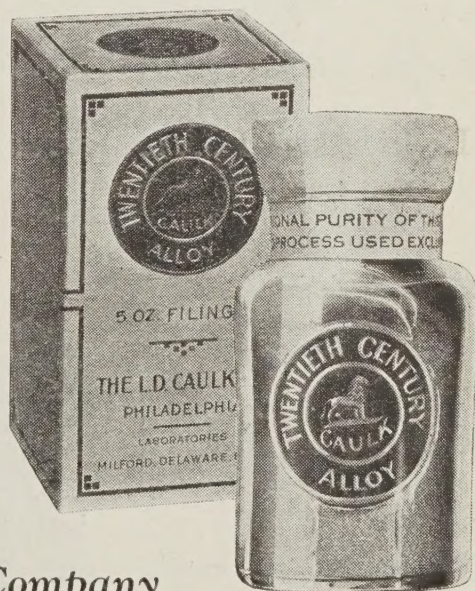
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CONTENTS

pp 3-46

Christmas Message	5
Articulation	6
Maddy Dexter, Adventuress	24
Dentistry and Self-Expression	30
Noctem Cuckoo	32
Editorials	33
Social	36
Cabinet and Parliament	38
Sport	41
Lighter Mood	43



A Christmas Message

Hya Yaka wishes all its readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and expresses the wish that 1927 will bring new and unexpected success and happiness.



ARTICULATION

Rudolph L. Hanau, Dipl.-Ing., Buffalo,
Licensed Professional Engineer, State of New York.

Introduction

"I do not like the obscure thought; I like to see the plain truth brought directly out upon the page, devoid of all that camouflage which many poets use. So I, who have no wish to mystify, will always call a spade a spade. There are no tricks about my trade. I am a poet whose appeal is made direct. I'll not conceal my thoughts beneath some pretty phrase that can be read in different ways. I'll not dress up the things I say to suit the fashion of the day. And so, unless you're satisfied with simple truth, then cast aside this little book, because in it you'll surely find some verse to fit the thought that your pet idol may, like all the rest, have feet of clay."

OWEN WHITE.

A short discussion of a few issues pertaining to denture construction may extricate the patient reader from a confusion to which the writer himself unwittingly contributed during his early and recent literary activity. At the bottom of his undoing lay the utter chaos of dental nomenclature; a chaos so bewildering that years of work of competent dental bodies have not as yet been able to clear the debris of misnomers, misinterpretations, etc.

It is aggravating to have a technical investigation misinterpreted on account of lack of uniformly applied terms; hence the necessity to annex concise definitions to the technique.

A strenuous effort was made to closely adhere to the original meaning of standard and quasi-standard terms, and to modify these or add to them as little as possible, when they were comprehensive."

In the past—and rather too frequently—it was the custom to cramp into an articulator technique bombastic theories plus almost everything, from the study of facial contour and psychology to the sleeping habits and financial status of the patient, and sometimes, in addition thereto, instruments and instrumentations with superfluous embellishments and serious omissions were recommended as a panacea against dental failures.

A perusal of the professional and commercial literature opens to the unbiased investigator an embarrassing retrospect upon many ideas and methods, advanced to bring to the chair and laboratory good articulation and some particular mechanism to establish it. Many writers accepted and elaborated upon premises produced by the queerest distortions of reasoning.

There is a justification not to criticize commercial writings for gilding the edges of their wares with "expert" write-ups; there should be an appreciation of the pioneers, who climbed even a single rung on the ladder of progress. There exists a privilege for practitioners to accept proclaimed authorities; but there is no excuse, in scientific research and teaching, for camouflaging errors and omis-

sions, nor for circumnavigating or bewitching an issue—even in ignorance. Truly scientific issues cannot be chained to ignorance or archaic erudition, nor to commercial, political, social or religious inclinations.

It is rather instructive, though embarrassing, to recollect that Christensen's, Walker's, and Kerr's pioneer work were noble plants long neglected on an unplowed field; that Gysi's and Prothero's wonderful advances were discredited by commercial zeal, general incomprehension and selfish interests; that certain dental philosophies still live with their friends; that some theories have become religious cults of exclusive circles; and so on.

Some reformers considered it their duty or privilege to look down upon the "average" dentist as a brainless step-brother, who could only absorb a polished instrument exalted by mellifluous phraseology.

A survey of the situation, extending from coast to coast, has convinced the writer that a good many of those "average" dentists are not only keener thinkers, but also are better denture constructors, than the quasi-reformers who fill the pages of our journals.

This is a rather terse review of the recent status of denture prosthesis, but, without going into detail, the doubter is urged to peruse our dental literature of the last decade. During the last few years a decided betterment of the situation is noticeable. Independent thinkers have found, and made it known in unmistakable terms, that the time for speculation is past and that a new era in denture restoration has begun.

Realizing the situation, the author will endeavor to win and retain the reader's confidence by treating the subject under consideration from the viewpoint of proven facts and practical application, acknowledging limitations where he found them.

Technique and Articulator

It is to be regretted that comprehensive requirements for an articulator are not more widely known. Even the National Society of Denture Prosthetists, which has had the subject under consideration for a number of years, has not been able to enumerate acceptable specifications. So far, the Society has obviously overemphasized minor points and lent a deaf ear to important considerations in such a way that those acquainted with past and recent developments make courteous disposal of their recommendations by maintaining a benevolent silence.

There is no justification for differentiating techniques, if they only differ by the use of instruments or materials. There should be new and outstanding meritorious features pertaining to fundamental principles involved. The instruments and materials themselves are of wholly secondary importance, except that they must be the most suitable for the purpose.

Whether this articulator technique merits remaining known as the Hanau Technique, is left to the reader's discretion.

The Hanau Articulator and Technique are based upon valuable findings and interpretations of early and recent investigators, whose

logical thoughts and many excellent points of instrumentations were carefully studied, scrutinized, modified where necessary, and finally fused with a definite and practical method of making mandibular registrations which takes into consideration the resilient and like effect of the tissues upon these registrations.

Incidentally, it was necessary to develop an articulator which, with the technique,

1. Lends itself to convenient and accurate application of registrations.
2. Is practical to manipulate.
3. Is simple and precise in function.
4. Allows succinct comparison of findings and results.
5. Permits compensation for the resilient and like effect of the tissues in the mouth, which latter do not exist in the articulator, because a mounting of casts or models in an articulator is rigid.

Without modification of the common principles involved, the Hanau Technique and Articulator are applicable to all branches of dental restorations, whether of natural or artificial teeth; yet, in order to preserve succinctness, we shall here confine ourselves to the requirements and manipulations of full denture prosthesis.

An articulator, in the prosthetist's hands, is primarily a setting-up instrument for arranging the masticatory surfaces into articulation, in such a manner that the selected teeth are not unduly mutilated by grinding down their cusps; thus, grinding-in, though important, becomes a secondary operation.

The Hanau Articulator is not intended to be an "anatomical articulator" as interpreted in the dental literature. Proofs why and how an articulator should deviate in its functions from the anatomical apparatus have been given by the writer, and these proofs were amply substantiated by researches, which have shown that the articulator jaw members should produce movements **equivalent** to those of the mandible to the maxillae. The writer has officially demonstrated that movements of the jaw members of an articulator have a definite relation to the anatomical movements, and that both are by no means the same, but must be equivalent, in order to compensate for the effect of the resilient supporting tissues upon which prosthetic dentures function in the mouth. The deviation of articulator movements from anatomical movements increases with the increase of the resilient and like effect.

The Hanau Articulator and Technique give consideration to the resilient and like effect of the tissues, and also to our limitations in making mandibular measurements. More than that, definite means to determine, interpret and eliminate errors, are incorporated:

1. A method to make reliable rest records in the mouth.
2. The making of articulator records and their check and correction in the mouth.
3. Compensating features and adjustments of the articulator.
4. Pointing out the limitations and tolerances of mandibular measurements and their compensation.
5. The Correction Technique.

The underlying thought of the technique is the recognition of the fact that utmost precision is required to obtain balanced articulation, and that measurements of the resilient anatomical apparatus, when taken, are none too accurate to begin with. Nevertheless, precision is the ultimate goal.

Balanced articulation assures efficient function of the dentures, because it enhances their stability, eliminates undue tissue changes in the mouth, and adds to the comfort of the patient.

Be it emphasized: the ultimate object of the Hanau Technique and instrument is to enable the operator to achieve balanced articulation of the masticatory surfaces in the mouth of the patient.

Denture Bases and Occlusal Rims

Occlusal rims are "dummy" dentures, used by the prosthetist to fill the space left between the edentulous ridges, the tongue, the cheeks and the lips. They conform to the spacial requirements of the proposed denture restoration. The occlusal rims further serve as an important means to register, record and transfer accurate ridge relations and requirements of mandibular function. It is urged to build occlusal rims of a material such as compound or well-hardening wax material of a high melting point, upon denture bases only.

No attention whatsoever seems to have been given in the past to the influence of the character of the seating surfaces of a denture, or its equivalent, upon the adjustments of an articulator. The writer reasoned—and it has since been found correct—that the formation of the seating surfaces and the magnitude and distribution of the resilient tissues affect the results of registrations, and thereby lead to different articulator adjustments.

In order to eliminate a change of the resilient effect, this technique suggests for all registrations the employment of bases which have the same form of seating surfaces and borders as are ultimately used in the mouth of the patient. These bases shall be referred to as **denture bases**.

It has been found most satisfactory to utilize only denture bases for building up the occlusal rims, as well as for making records subsequently necessary for articulator mountings and adjustments and the setting-up of teeth.

Metal bases, ultimately used with the finished dentures, are the most reliable denture bases from the viewpoint of making measurements. They may have been cast, swaged, or otherwise prepared. Second in order of reliability are vulcanized bases. Bases made of Ash's Art Metal, and also compound lined base-plate material, **may** satisfactorily serve at times. The use of the original impressions for making measurements is not recommended by the writer, mainly because of the difficulties encountered when attempting re-checks. Bases made of base-plate material only are unreliable, because they do not assure the same seating surfaces the ultimate denture has, and, in addition, they are subject to distortion.

Making the Upper Occlusal Rim:

Step 1—Build upper occlusal rim with softened wax or compound

on the upper denture base, to approximate length and contour.

Step 2—Soften the occlusal surface of the upper occlusal rim and place in patient's mouth.

NOTE: It is advantageous to have the wax of the rim still in a plastic condition when softening the closing surface by applying heat.

Step 3—Insert lower denture base without wax or compound thereon.

Step 4—Direct the patient to close, and observe that an approximate centric relation is established and that the lower denture base scarcely touches the upper (which usually occurs at the posterior borders first). Thus an imprint of the lower denture base is made in the wax of the upper occlusal rim.

Step 5—Remove upper occlusal rim and lower denture base from the mouth.

Step 6—Trim the occlusal surface of the upper occlusal rim, using the imprint made by the lower denture base as an outline.

Step 7—Trim the lingual, labial and buccal surfaces to approximate dimensions.

Making the Lower Occlusal Rim:

Step 8—Build up softened wax on lower denture base to approximately the desired height, plus about 1 mm. at the posterior extensions and about 2 mm. at the incisal region.

Step 9—Have the patient close and observe that an approximate centric relation is established, regardless of pressure applied, until the jaws have closed into the approximately desired opening relation. (Establish the desired intermaxillary space.)

NOTE: It is practical at this point to have the patient close from one to three mm. in excess, observing that the posterior margins of the denture bases do not touch.

Step 10—Trim and contour all surfaces of the lower to match the corresponding surfaces of the upper occlusal rim.

Step 11—Mark approximate median line and incisal edge line on labial surfaces of the occlusal rim.

The Face Bow

Almost every dentist is conscious of the existence of the face bow; a great many were using it, yet not too many were deriving the full benefit of its use, because of omissions, oversights, or deficiencies of steps of denture restoration, from which it cannot be separated.

We rely upon this instrument to record the correct positional relation of the maxillary ridge in the patient and to transfer it to the articulator, where we reproduce a positional relation, which enhances succinct interpretation of the maxillo-mandibular conditions. The face bow technique substantially as given by Gilmer and Snow, is one of the finest and most elegant contributions to dental metrology. The face bow record and transfer are simple and expeditious

operations offering substantial advantages; they consume only from one to five minutes. Failure to use the face bow brings about complications which may only be compensated for by consideration of factors irrelevant to denture construction.

The elimination of the face bow technique was excusable in the past, for we had no complete, definite technique to profit by the advantages it offered. The application of the face bow in teaching and practice will be continued by those who prefer systematic procedures to penny wisdom and pound foolishness.

The marking of the locations on the condyle centres is not a micrometer operation nor a carpenter's job. Missing the theoretical condyle centre locations 3 mm. in the most unfavorable direction engenders a deviation in direction of point movement in the incisal region of about 5 degrees in direction and of about 5 per cent. in magnitude. This all means that an average error of 1/10 mm. contact relation at the masticatory surfaces is invited by missing the condyle centre locations 3 mm. in the most unfavorable direction. Such error does not necessarily show itself at the masticatory surfaces, for it is compensated for automatically through other registrations.

The missing of the face bow registration within tolerance has an influence upon the setting of the horizontal and lateral indications which can be disregarded, for reasons given later.

Therefore, let us locate the condyle centres with good anatomical judgment and without pendency.

The omission of the face bow registration is being revived and advocated primarily to substantiate pseudo-advantages, and has proved profitable to the quantity denture producer.

The writer does not recommend the omission of the face bow technique, nor does he wish to encourage unskilful application, because an arbitrary or faulty mounting is dovetailed with several irrelevant and confusing considerations.

Face Bow Record:

Step 12—Prepare upper and lower mounting casts of plaster of Paris.

NOTE: These mounting casts should not be thick, in order to be convenient for mounting. Both casts must fit the denture bases snugly, yet allow convenient removal of both bases with occlusal rims.

Step 13—Mark locations of condyle centres on both sides of the face upon the skin, about 13 mm. (one-half inch) anterior to the auditory openings on lines towards the outer corners of the eyes.

Step 14—The condyle rods, at the end of the face bow, are adjusted to proper width by placing their ends over the condyle centres where marked on the patient's face, so that their ends slightly touch the skin.

Step 15—The bow is now removed from the face and the condyle rods adjusted symmetrically on both sides, using the calibrations as a guide.

Step 16—The prongs of the bite-fork are now imbedded in a horse-shoe-shaped mass of softened wax.

Step 17—The upper occlusal rim is adapted to the soft wax on the prongs of the bite-fork in such a position that the stem extends forwardly and parallel to the median line.

Step 18—Insert the lower occlusal rim into the patient's mouth.

Step 19—Insert the upper occlusal rim with the bite-fork attached into the patient's mouth.

Step 20—Have patient close into the softened wax on the bite-fork until both rims are imbedded sufficiently to hold the bite-fork in position.

NOTE: No attention need be given to the relation of the mandible to the maxillae, when making this registration.

Step 21—Draw face bow over face, allowing the extending stem of the bite-fork to enter the clamp, and position terminals over the marked condyle centre locations.

Step 22—Holding the bow in position, have clamp securely locked.

Step 23—Check, and if necessary readjust terminals, so that they just touch the skin over the marked condyle centres and lock them in position.

NOTE: Asymmetrical setting has no bearing upon the registration itself. (See 27).

Step 24—Remove face bow carefully and keep it undisturbed for the transfer to the articulator.

Step 25—Remove both occlusal rims from the mouth.

Preparing the Articulator and the Face Bow for Mounting:

Step 26—Before mounting the upper cast, the articulator is preliminarily set as follows:

1. Set calibrations X on the right and left side to read 30.
2. Set calibrations Y at the right and left base to read 15.
3. Lock the incisal guide in a steep inclined position.
4. Set incisal pin flush at top with the upper surface of the upper jaw member.
5. Oil or vaseline is applied to the frame where plaster is to be built up. Soapstone powder is equally serviceable.
6. A mounting plate is attached to each jaw member and held in place by screws.

NOTE: Lock all nuts by hand, using no undue force or pliers.

Step 27—Set sliding condyle rods, at the end of the face bow symmetrically on both sides, until the bow gently springs over the articulator condyle shaft, provided they were adjusted symmetrically on the patient.

NOTE: For asymmetrical setting, which may have occurred during operation No. 23, the rods are shifted **equidistally in opposite directions** until the bow gently springs over the articulator condyle shaft. Adjustment of the condyle rods is facilitated by turning the upper member of the articulator back, or turning the

articulator around, to avoid possibilities of unsettling the face bow record.

Face Bow Mounting:

- Step 28—Insert upper occlusal rim, with the upper mounting cast placed therein, into the wax record on the bite-fork.
- Step 29—Raise or lower the face bow, with the condyle rod ends over the condyle shaft extensions, until the accepted incisal edge line is approximately on a level with the groove marked around the incisal pin.
- Step 30—Support the face bow by a soft wire from the upper jaw member, or retain it otherwise, using perhaps a second clamp on the face bow with a supporting rod, or a face bow hoist.
- Step 31—Apply plaster on top of the mounting cast, while the upper jaw member of the articulator is swung back; swing the upper jaw member forward and embed the mounting plate with gentle pressure into the soft plaster, and complete the mounting with a spatula. Remove all excess plaster extending above the mounting plate.
- Step 32—After the plaster hardens, remove the face bow and the upper occlusal rim from the articulator, and if necessary trim the mounting, removing it temporarily from the articulator.

Records

A record is a fixation of a registration by means of a suitable instrument, device or material, and it is made permanent or reproducible by applying suitable registering methods and devices in conjunction with impressions, calibrated adjustments, etc.

Calibrations on certain parts of the articulator are practical and useful. On the other parts they are obstrusive or merely intended to suggest accuracy. Therefore, apparatus laden with minutiae should be recognized as unpractical and confusing.

Of all records, centric relation record is the most important. It is also the most difficult one to obtain and to check correctly. There are numerous methods to establish centric relation in vogue. Of all these methods the Gysi gothic arch tracing is the most admired, because it is the only scientific method existent which lends itself to graphic and other demonstrations.

The Gysi gothic arch tracing is a basic contribution to denture prosthesis as important as the face bow. It constitutes a link in a chain of operations, and does not give results *per se*. It therefore should not be underestimated, nor in enthusiasm overrated.

The Gysi gothic arch tracing is an excellent check of an already established centric relation. In skilled hands it is often of great help while establishing centric relation; however, a new incisal tracing should be made for check. An experienced denture prosthetist will not shirk the additional time which such a seeming detour involves, for he already knows what it means to "miss the bite."

Heretofore, too little importance was attached to reliable records. Some men did not consider or know of centric jaw relation,

as we define it; others claimed to "establish centric occlusion with the face bow." Most of these sciolists believed the protrusive relation record to be superfluous.

There was a kernel of common sense in such a belief.

Over four hundred cases built on arbitrary, average and semi-adjustable articulators, in accordance with various techniques, were on some previous occasion carefully examined by the writer, and not a single case was found to be in balanced articulation, as he interprets it. It is duly recorded that a great number of these cases were tolerated by the patients, and that a very limited number of upper dentures had fair stability where favorable ridge formation was present. The stability of the lower was invariably lost in function. As an indirect proof of this imputing statement, it may be well to mention that cases within correctible limits were rectified.

The ordinary, every-day denture had to be considered a fiasco by the dental engineer. The establishment of unstrained centric jaw relation—a prerequisite of sound denture construction—was missed as a rule.

Ergo, the common sense that was: why pile rocks on quicksand?

"Missing the bite" is the prime cause of denture instability, discomfort and tissue alteration. These three items form a vicious circle which inevitably debilitates the denture supporting tissues, thereby changing the original condition from bad to worse. The fact that the helpless patient tolerates the bad or the worse does not alter the situation in the least.

The failure to register unstrained centric jaw relation (to make a centric relation record) is observed too frequently. Masticatory function in all its stages becomes automatically impaired in consequence thereof.

Reasonable Tolerance

We frequently read of, or hear of, "accurate," "exact," and similar attributive adjuncts with mandibular measurements. Your writer has come to the conclusion that all measurements of living tissues need not be more than reasonably accurate in order to be scientifically acceptable and useful in practice. His conception of reasonable accuracy of mandibular measurements follows.

There exist certain practical tolerances for measurements with each and every engineering work, denture restoration, which is engineering in small space; not excepted. The prosthetist must endeavor to turn out well articulated dentures, and he will, if he works reasonably close without being pedantic or careless.

Tolerances for Individual Measurements:

For registration or measurements of:	Tolerance Plus or Minus:
(a) Location of condyle centre	2 mm.
(b) Angular deviation of maxillary condyle line .	3°
(c) Angular deviation of occlusal surface	3°
(d) Distance of incisal contact point from condyle line	2 mm.
(e) Horizontal condyle indication	5°

(f) Lateral condyle indication	5°
(g) Condyle head excursion of 6 mm.	1 mm.
(h) Diameter of teeth .....	.05 mm.
(i) Contact relation of natural teeth in one jaw in the mouth:	
Horizontal .....	.10 mm.
Vertical .....	.20 mm.
(j) Contact relation of natural teeth in two jaws in the mouth:	
Horizontal .....	.30 mm.
Vertical .....	.10 mm.
(k) Inclination of tooth axis	arbitrary
(l) Contact relation of prosthetic teeth in two jaws in the articulator .....	.01 to .10 mm.
(m) Contact relation of prosthetic teeth in two jaws in the mouth, depending upon the resiliency of tissues:	
Visually .....	.20 to .50 mm.
Digitally .....	.20 to .50 mm.
By measurements and records .....	.05 to .30 mm.
By the patient's tactile sense .....	.03 to .50 mm.
(n) Angles of tooth cusps in the articulator	5° to 10°
(o) Angles of tooth cusps in the mouth	8° to 15°
(p) Angles of ground-in tooth cusps in the articulator	3° to 5°
(q) Angles of worn-in tooth cusps in the mouth ..	5° to 10°
(r) Tissue compression by ill-fitting prosthetic dentures in the mouth .....	.50 to 1.00 mm.
(s) Tissue compression by well-adapted prosthetic dentures in the mouth .....	.20 to .50 mm.
in the articulator .....	.05 to .30 mm.
through interpretation .....	.05 to .10 mm.
(t) Application of forces in registering	not controllable
(u) Application of no forces in registering	controllable

These valuations were arrived at by experience, data, analytical deductions and estimates; they should not be accepted as the last word. The table is to serve as a guide for the operator and is submitted to scientists for further investigation and improvement.

Assuming that the above table of tolerances is an acceptable exposure of our limitations of observations and of measuring, then:

Neither the face bow record, nor centric relation record, nor protrusive relation record, nor lateral relation record, nor any other record of two points of the tissues, are registered and subsequently recorded with mathematical accuracy.

Admitted that this is true. Happily:

Neither the face bow record, nor the other mandibular records mentioned, need be determined with mathematical accuracy. As mathematical considerations they are primarily of theoretical inter-

est and value. Their reasonable approximations are of immense practical value, inasmuch as they lend themselves to demonstration, explanation and instrumentation.

Such is the evidence as your writer sees it. The "mathematical accuracy" is the ideal—the goal the ambitious approach asymptotically, yet never will reach. Therefore, in order to understand prosthesis better, and in order to be able to build better denture restorations systematically and with less effort, we should always make our records skilfully to obtain reasonable approximations.

This candid review should encourage rather than discourage investigators, teachers, practitioners and students. An understanding of the true situation will eradicate diffidence and prevent being deceived by lacquered truths and pseudo-scientific theories.

Registration With Consideration of Forces

Walker probably is the first who emphasized that "bites should be taken in soft wax." The recommendation infers the application of a minimum of force. The writer considers Walker's recommendation as basic as the face bow and the incisal tracing methods.

The magnitude and direction of forces and their points of application during a registration are beyond the control of the dentist and the patient. It is logical to conclude that any method suggesting to record jaw relations under pressure is unreliable for initial articulator mountings and adjustments.

Of all magnitudes, directions and points of application of forces which a patient can possibly apply, there is only one reliable and definite combination, and that is the magnitude of force **zero**, a force which has no direction nor point of application.

A method was, therefore, developed to register all relations with a closing force of zero; that is, when the articulatory surfaces are in balanced contact and no closing pressure is applied.

Biting in itself infers the application of force. Therefore the biting into wax, etc., is always coincident with an application of force. In order to reduce the magnitude of this force to a practical minimum to begin with, the material used for making a record should be of a very soft and even consistency at the time the record is made. It should also possess the property of becoming hard after the record has been obtained. Certain compounds and wax compositions very satisfactorily possess both these properties; the first when heated and the latter when cooled or chilled.

Because of our inability to predetermine and maintain exactly the required distribution and consistency of the interposed wax, it occurs that some parts of the recording surfaces offer greater resistance than others, in which event a greater strain is transmitted to the tissues in the regions of greater resistance.

The parts under which the denture intrudes into the tissues are detected in various ways: (1) visually, (2) digitally, (3) by interpretation of the patient's sense of touch, and (4) by measurements.

Centric Jaw Relation Rest Record

The patient is directed to close the mandible to the desired jaw separation in centric relation in order to register the position of the

mandibular ridge to the maxillary ridge. Thus the space is established into which the finished dentures are ultimately inserted. In making the first record with occlusal rims built upon denture bases or their equivalent, let us assume (as we should) that there was unequal resistance to the closing force at the various parts of the closing surfaces and, in consequence, unsuitably distributed pressure upon the various parts of the supporting tissues.

Those parts of the closing surfaces which were under undue pressure are the ones which become raised, when the pressure is released. These raised parts make premature contact upon closing.

The raised parts thus detected may be reduced, or the parts making no contact built up. The high spots are reduced by reheating them and the area around them over the flame, and directing the patient to close, whereby the still softened and plastic areas are reduced. Those parts of the closing surfaces which failed to make contact are built up with molten or suitably softened wax, and the patient again directed to close, thus evening the recording surfaces.

By means of one or both of these expedients, which may have to be applied repeatedly, the record is reduced in height or built up until an even contact of the entire closing surfaces under no pressure is accomplished. The very last operations usually are: to lightly heat one entire closing surface over the flame and to direct the patient to close very gently into the accomplished centric relation rest record, which, when thoroughly chilled, is again tested.

Centric Relation Registration:

Step 33—Apply a dust of soapstone powder with a soft brush, or a film of vaseline, to the recording surfaces of both occlusal rims, to prevent sticking.

Step 34—Insert the upper occlusal rim into the mouth.

Step 35—Insert the lower occlusal rim, upon which has been luted a suitably shaped recording material, 2 to 3 mm. thick.

Step 36—Direct the patient to close to the desired jaw relation in a retruded rest position (unstrained centric relation, the condyle heads resting gently in their sockets).

NOTE: At no point must the recording material be perforated.

Step 37—The accuracy of the centric relation rest record is determined by having the patient slightly open and slowly close into the chilled recording material. The entire recording surface must meet upon closing at all areas simultaneously, and the occlusal rims must not be displaced. Check by visual and digital examination and by the patient's perceptibility of contact distribution upon closing.

NOTE: The arrow-point tracing may profitably be applied in conjunction with the other determinants; but it does not suffice alone.

Step 38—Raised areas detected by the patient or the operator on the recording surfaces may be reduced by reheating locally with a heated spatula or a small flame. When areas fail

to make contact they should be built up. At times it is advisable to do both until an even contact distribution is accomplished and the rims register accurately

NOTE: If inequality of the recording surfaces is found, it is advisable that the beginner make an entire new record. The more experienced may proceed to correct inequality by the above described method.

Step 39—The occlusal rims with the centric relation rest record are carefully removed from the mouth.

Mounting the Lower Mounting Cast in Centric Relation:

Step 40—The centric relation rest record is accurately registered in the articulator between the upper and lower occlusal rims (the latter having the lower mounting cast inserted) and secured in place.

NOTE: The articulator still remains set as given in No. 26. It is of utmost importance that the "condyle elements" rest against their stops, while mounting the lower mounting cast in centric relation.

Step 41—Plaster of Paris is applied to mount the lower mounting cast to the lower model support, previously (26) attached to the articulator.

Checking Centric Relation Rest Record:

Step 42—A centric relation record is now made in the articulator.

NOTE: Observe that the "condyle elements" rest against their stops.

Step 43—Trim the labial and buccal borders of this record carefully with a sharp knife, so that the recording edges of preferably the upper recording surfaces are clearly exposed to view.

Step 44—This record (43) is checked in the mouth (37), and, if found faulty, corrected (38) by remounting the lower (39), 40, 41, 42) and rechecked (43).

NOTE: The well-known Gysi arrow-point tracing method is particularly recommended for checking the centric jaw relation position, by using the point, where the lateral excursion lines meet, as check (37).

Step 45—Mark definitely the median and incisal edge lines on labial surfaces of occlusal rims.

Protrusive Jaw Relation

The general practitioner and many specialists of yesterday did not bother with a registration of the protrusive jaw relation, simply because they figured out, or were told by others, that it was unnecessary to consider condylar guidances. The protrusive registration is essential.

Christiensen was the first to make protrusive records. Here again we register an important step forward in denture prosthesis.

Christiensen did not pay any particular attention to the pressure under which these records were taken. The wax or compound re-

cord technique which your writer recommends is the Christensen method, modified to give consideration to the absence or presence of pressure when making a record.

It was Christensen's, and all of the following investigators' and practitioners' belief, that a geometrical reproduction of the direction of the condylar guidance was required in the articulator. That this is not so had been brought out by your writer (in 1921).

The relative movements of the instrumental jaw member points and of the corresponding anatomical points have the same starting point, but differ in directions of movement, depending upon the resilient and like effect involved.

An error in the face bow mounting has an influence upon the condyle indication; also an unhappy relation of the condylar indication to the incisal indication, when associated with a careless face bow transfer. The influence becomes evident through a deviation of the condylar indication from the condyle inclination. However, if we assume that the face bow is being used with reasonable care, and if we are familiar with cause and effect of the accompanying phenomena, then it should be granted to incorporate the influence of the face bow mounting with that of the resilient seating of the dentures, by referring to the resilient "and like" effect.

Whatever the starting points and directions of accepted centres or points of the anatomy may be, we should always produce equivalent movements of the corresponding points in the articulator. The direction and magnitude of these equivalent movements approach the anatomical movements closest when we arrive at the masticatory surfaces. They do not coincide, though some practically do.

Articulator and anatomical movements do not, and need not, coincide mathematically—

1. On account of the limitations of an instrument;
2. On account of limitations of anatomical records; and
3. Because certain compensations are automatically taken care of.

Due to these limitations, and because the mode of function required of an artificial denture is different from that of a natural denture, provisions have been made in technique and articulator which enable compensation for limitations and difference of mode of function.

The protrusive relation record is required to adjust the horizontal condyle indication, so that the instrument jaw members perform movements which are equivalent, but not identical, to the relative movements of the mandible to the maxillae.

The wax or compound record is interposed between the closing surfaces of the occlusal rims, or their equivalent. The protrusive relation record is then obtained like the centric relation record; of course, the patient is directed to close in protrusive relation.

Sometimes we may omit an interposed record and prefer to soften the closing surface of one occlusal rim, or we may find it

convenient to apply registering blocks or staples on the labial and buccal surfaces of the rims. Such deviations from the recommended procedure do not affect in any way the principles involved. They may complicate interpretation and add uncertainty of registration.

Protrusive Relation Registration:

Step 46—Apply a dust of soapstone powder with a soft brush, or a film of vaseline, to the recording surfaces of both occlusal rims, to prevent sticking.

Step 47—Insert the upper occlusal rim in the mouth.

Step 48—Insert the lower occlusal rim with a softened layer or roll of wax (2 to 4 mm. thick) spread over the recording surfaces.

NOTE: Often it is more convenient to insert first the lower and then the upper; undue lapse of time will cause premature chilling of the wax.

Step 49—Direct the patient to close into the soft wax with the mandible in protruded relation, approximately 6 mm. ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch) anterior to centric relation, with an opening relation approximating that of the accepted centric relation.

Step 50—Ascertain that an accurate protrusive relation rest record is taken by having the patient slightly open and slowly close into the protrusive relation record. The entire recording surfaces must meet at all areas simultaneously, and the occlusal rims must not be displaced. Check by visual and digital examination, and by interpretation of the patient's perceptibility of the contact distribution upon closing.

Step 51—Raised areas detected by the patient or the operator on the recording surfaces may be reduced by reheating locally with a heated spatula or a small flame. When areas fail to make contact, they should be built up. At times it is advisable to do both, until an even contact distribution is accomplished and the rims register accurately.

Step 52—The occlusal rims with the protrusive relation rest record are carefully removed from the mouth.

Adjustment of the Horizontal Condyle Indication: (Hanau Articulator Model H)

Step 53—The upper and lower occlusal rims are placed on their respective mounting casts in the articulator, while the upper jaw member of the articulator is swung back. The incisal rim has been disengaged by raising it about $\frac{1}{2}$ " off the incisal guide.

Step 54—The protrusive relation rest record is accurately fitted upon the lower occlusal rim, if it had been removed.

Step 55—Examine excursions of the "condyle elements" to see that they are about 6 mm.

NOTE: The magnitude of the excursion is evident from the space between the "condyle elements" and their stops.

Protruded lateral relation rest records, instead of truly protruded relation records, are frequently registered by the patient. If the excursion of the "condyle element" on one side exceeds 4 mm., and on the other side is 1 mm. within the range limited by the length of the "condyle slot," then the record may still be used at this stage of the technique. At times the patient fails to register a true protrusive or even an acceptable protruded lateral rest record. In this event, lateral relation rest records are used to adjust the horizontal condyle indication on the balancing sides of the respective lateral relation.

Step 56—The horizontal condyle adjustment is freed by releasing locknuts B1 and B2.

Step 57—The upper occlusal rim, securely seated in the mounting cast, is accurately registered in the record.

Step 58—The "condyle slots" are adjusted by carefully using the locknuts B1 and B2 as handles.

NOTE: First manipulate one side, then the other, and check both again alternately. An accurate seating must be secured without applying force, so that the recording surfaces are not mutilated.

Step 59—Locknuts B1 and B2 are locked by hand, without using force or pliers, while the occlusal rims register accurately on the record.

Checking Protrusive Relation Rest Record:

Step 60—A protrusive record with "condyle element" excursions of approximately 6 mm. (5 to 6½ mm.) is now made in the articulator.

NOTE: It is suggested that the inexperienced operator temporarily set the posts E1 and E2 to read 0° on calibrations Y. in order to secure a straight protruded excursion of the mandibular axis, and that he interpose wooden (not metal) blocks of 6 mm. (¼ inch) thickness between the "condyle elements" and their stops, in order to secure the desired excursions.

Step 61—Trim the labial and buccal surfaces of this record carefully with a sharp knife, so that the recording edges of preferably the upper recording surfaces are clearly exposed to view.

Step 62—This record (61) is checked in the mouth (50), if found faulty, corrected (51), the "condyle slots" of the articulator readjusted (52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59), and rechecked in the mouth (50).

Step 63—A written record of the right and left condyle indications is made for later reference.

Lateral Jaw Relation

One should be well versed in centric and protrusive jaw relations before attempting to interpret lateral relations, registrations, adjustments and accompanying conditions. The fact is, that lateral condyle indications (the horizontal as well as the sagittal setting of the articulator guides) are influenced by the face bow transfer, by the distal relation of the condyle centres of the articulator to the anatomical condyles, by the original centric relation mounting, by the magnitude of the condyle excursions and by the opening relation of the jaws.

Assuming all these determinants were reasonably definite and referred to a most suitable measuring instrument (Kinoscope, for instance), then we will still obtain different readings for various pressures applied. These complications partly account for the great differences of horizontal indications sometimes established by protrusive and lateral records independently. An exhaustive discussion of these interesting problems is beyond the scope of an Articulator Technique.

The writer considers it prudent to impart a component of **over-protrusion in the articulation** to prosthetic dentures, in order to obtain a compensation for the mode of function of these, which is different from natural dentures.

In consequence a prosthetic denture, when completed, should have a **tendency to over-retrude in the mouth** in lateral occlusion. This over-retrusion should gradually disappear towards centric occlusion, where it must become zero.

Depending upon the resilient effect of the supporting tissues, an effective over-retrusion varies from 5 to 12 per cent. of the momentary distance of an articulating point from its centric occlusal position.

The Hanau Articular Model H is so designed that dentures built on it articulate in the mouth with a component of over-protrusion within the range mentioned. That means they have the tendency to find premature contact of the distal inclines of the lower cusps with the mesial inclines of the upper cusps, if they would have to articulate in what is considered theoretical anatomical articulation.

On the Kinoscope the percentage of over-protrusion may be altered at will to start with. Whether it is an advantage to start with an anatomical lateral record, plus or minus a preconceived over-protrusion in the articulator, depends upon the sagacity, dexterity and luck in speculation of an operator.

Lateral relations have to be considered in some manner in order to avoid undue cusp interference in lateral occlusions. The registration of lateral relation records in the mouth is associated with considerable labor, difficulty and uncertainty. The uncertainty may be minimized at the expense of additional labor and difficulties, by

using the incisal tracing for determining and checking a true lateral position.

The writer at present holds the opinion that the setting of a lateral indication by an anatomical record does not offer any particular advantages to start with. It is his experience that the required over-protrusion on the working side in lateral cannot and need not be predetermined, but that it is to be established on the finished case in the mouth, by records, observation and interpretation of symptoms on the ridges.

The formula

$$L = \frac{H}{8} - 12$$

is recommended and has been used with the Hanau Articulator Model H. for initial settings of the lateral (sagittal) indications for about five years, and it has been found satisfactory for that purpose. In this formula

L = lateral condyle indication in degree, and
H = horizontal condyle indication in degrees as established by the protrusive relation rest record.

The plus or minus read on the calibration is disregarded in the formula, which was arrived at graphically by plotting experimental and experience values.

Cusp interference which may be embodied in the denture by using the formula recommended, may be eliminated by manipulation of the articulator adjustments and consequent grinding. (Correction Technique.)

Lateral Relation Rest Record:

Circumstances may warrant the consideration of a lateral relation record taken in the mouth. Right and left lateral relation rest records are obtained exactly in the same manner as the centric and protrusive relation rest records, except that the patient is directed to close into the respective lateral relation. For prosthetic work, it is recommended to interpose a layer of wax on the balancing side only, in order to obtain suitable lateral relation rest records for adjustments of the Hanau Articulator Model H.

This technique ordinarily does not employ lateral relation rest records taken in the mouth for articulator adjustments, yet a lateral relation rest record is sometimes obtained and its use indicated, because the patient fails to give a true protrusive relation record. In such a case the lateral relation rest record is used to adjust the articulator's horizontal condyle indication on the balancing side only. Lateral relation records **made in the articulator** are frequently used for checking. If the horizontal indication obtained with the lateral record deviates unreasonably from that obtained with the protrusive record, then it should be recorded. Each indication is then used separately for the lateral and protrusive requirements. The causes for such deviations, which are not the rule, were given previously.

(To be Continued)

MADDY DEXTER, ADVENTURESS

By D. Black, 3T.

Maddy Dexter, most noted of beauties and adventuresses of the late nineties, passed away today; and purposing to perpetuate the memory of this alluring woman I have compiled the following tales.

Miles Bellender, one of her early lovers, told me the facts that follow.

* * *

She was an adventuress, a superb creature, pusing with life and possessed of eyes shadowed by allurement. She was steeped with the spirit of deviltry, endowed by nature with the art of coquetry and altogether well-fitted to survive in a world where the fittest alone survive.

Society has said that her spirit was too monetary. I will not pudgify the woman but I will say that this commercial attitude changed her life from one of quiet existence to one of precipitous change.

Early in her college career she attracted the general attention of many and the special attention of Bob Severn. In those days she drove a huge, blue car, powerful of engine and as swift and silent moving as the shadows cast by fleeting birds; and in company with her could always be seen a beautiful, grey cat.

A habit of hers was to drive at terrific speed for some dozen miles then suddenly bring the engine to a stand-still and sit "moon-ing" for perhaps half-an-hour. To an onlooker this appeared to be day-dreaming—I have thought since she was busy formulating plans which subsequently carried out made her famous. Be that as it may she was one day seated thus in her car when her cat, constant companion that it was, escaped from the machine and, crossing the boulevard, disappeared over the fence bounding the old Ailiff place. Maddy, eyeing its departure, jumped to the green and endeavored to get it to return by calling persuasively:

"Poos! Poos! Here, Poos!"

Puss heeded not and Maddy looked helplessly around. Her gaze fell upon a spare figure in grey. The spare figure was smiling; there was a glow of health upon its cheeks, a light of profound admiration flashing from its dark-brown eyes. It was lithe and manly and good to look upon. The next instant it spoke.

"A real naughty Poos"—accentuating the peculiar pronunciation—"I must say."

Silence. A compressing of red lips; a sidewise glance from elusive eyes—that was all.

"The Poos," trying again, "is very unappreciative. If I were as lucky as that Poos, I'd never stray away." A flash of laughter from dark eyes of brown.

At this compliment, a smile, beautiful in its deliberateness, slowly suffused the features of her to whom it was delivered. Then she replied:

"I see you are quite practised at the art of impromptu introduction. You have me there at a disadvantage."

This statement was readily belied by the actions of the speaker who was using all the wiles of an accomplished coquette.

"But since you have been so friendly"—the last word being greatly stressed—"perhaps you will oblige me by hopping over the fence and getting my cat. It is somewhere on the other side as I suppose you have observed."

The request was scarcely made e'er the young man, taking a short run, and placing his hands on one of the posts of the fence in order to support his weight, swung himself easily over the barrier; he disappeared among the trees on the other side and in a short while returned with the runaway cat in his arms. Reaching the fence he handed the animal across to its owner, whose next proceedings so surprised him that he forgot to reascend the barrier. Accepting the cat without a word of thanks Maddy immediately retreated towards her car.

"Say!" Bob called, "I don't know your name."

"Well," she returned, looking around slowly but continuing towards the car, "a name's nothing to get excited about. I don't know your's either."

"What? You don't know me? I'm Bobby Severn."

"Never heard of you before"—without a trace of emotion—"But I'm glad to know you. I'm Maddy Dexter."

"Do you honestly mean to say you never knew I was the college soccer star?"

"Of course not"—climbing into the car during the utterance of the words. "Why should I know?—Well, bye-bye."

She pressed the starter, shifted the gears and was off.

Bob gazed after her, his mind full of conflicting thoughts. It seemed ridiculous to think he was unknown to any student of the University and especially one so lovely as the vision he had just seen. "Those eyes of hers"—he thought—"sheer pools of pellucid spirituality." Without a doubt he must see more of her; he would begin by sending her a couple of tickets for the big soccer game against Leverton. Being the star of his side he would show to good advantage and impress her with his merits—yet, dash it all! it was very strange she had not known him.

If Bob could have seen what was passing through Maddy's mind at that instant, he might have wondered over things seemingly still stranger, for Maddy was rapturously thinking of the handsome appearance of Severn, the soccer star. She was also thinking of how surprised he had been to be told that he was an unknown. Of course that part had been untrue, but her natural coquetry coming to the fore had restrained her from admitting this. She had also realized that Severn was slightly, perhaps ser-

iously, interested, and the spirit of deviltry with which (I have said before) she was gifted urged her to lead him on; and she chose to do this by seemingly maintaining a distant attitude.

Accordingly when the mailman brought her a short note from Severn along with two tickets to the big soccer game, she promptly returned the latter via her friend Kitty Colstead; and expected shortly to hear further from Bob.

Bob, however, did not act exactly as she had decided he would. His course of action might have been dictated by displeasure and desire for vengeance or it might have been dictated by the fact that Kitty had an extremely pretty rose-bud mouth, the softest of milk-white skin, a delicate tint of color upon her cheeks—she was altogether like a mild exotic fragrance wafted from nowhere definite. Whatever his motives were, the fact remained that he gave the pasteboards to Kitty.

Kitty, all aglow with pleasure, returned to Maddy. She was figuratively walking on stars, and her heart was bubbling over with thoughts of young Severn.

“Maddy,” she said, entering the room to find her friend curled upon a chesterfield, “how can you treat Bob so abominably. He’s the nicest thing. He’s handsome and says the darlingest things—Look! He was quite disappointed that you sent the tickets back. He presented them to me.”

At this last statement a curious sensation shot through Maddy. Nay! it was a confused mixture of sensations and accompanying them was the thought that perhaps she was going to lose Bob before she so desired. Perhaps Kitty had already superseded her in his affections. That would never do. She must win the love of this boy who was so conceited over being the soccer star; she must make him declare his love and then—then what? She would decide that when the time came. Having arrived at this conclusion she somewhat surprised Kitty by calmly announcing that she would accompany her to the game.

At this statement Kitty from somewhere in the clouds came to earth at once. She regarded her friend intently. For some unaccountable reason, she thought, this girl with the insouciant air and come-hither look in her eyes was still thinking in terms of Bob Severn, whom she had decided was to be hers forever and a day. Why! had she not in dreams been passing down the Path of Life with his strong vigorous presence always at her side? Had she not been dwelling in castles built of a thousand phantasies? And now was this beaux yeux to wrest him from her simply to experience the thrill of conquest? That must never be! He was hers; therefore she would attend the game with Maddy and, surpassing her in attractiveness, gain a further hold upon her possession. So thinking, she agreed to her friend’s suggestion almost at once.

Bob on his part was thinking seriously about both of the girls. Maddy he loved intensely, yet Kitty left a surprisingly distinct and

agreeable impression upon his mind. Maddy was—how beautiful! Kitty scarcely less so. In what light exactly did he regard each of them? He did not know.

The day of the big game between Trenton and Leverton was bright with clear air and sky above of crispest blue. Out on the green scarlet and gold, figures of Trenton (Bob's team) and orange and blue ones belonging to Leverton ran hither and thither with the ball in a general warming-up before the start of the play. The stadium was packed with tens of thousands of faces, and in the very centre of the front seats were Maddy and Kitty.

Their presence was soon noted by Severn who, from some distance out on the field, greeted them with a wave of his hand. Kitty, remembering her resolution to conquer and subdue, returned the greeting; but Maddy affected not to see it, knowing full well she would soon have the youth at her side.

The result was what she had foreseen. Severn came towards them at a long-striding run and within a short time was near enough to enter into conversation. He hailed Kitty casually and made directly for her friend.

"I say, Maddy," he called, "why do you treat me so stand-offish? I thought we were friends?"

"Oh, hello Bob. Why! sure we're friends. What do you mean 'stand-offish.'"

"Why! just that you never seem to notice a fellow at all. I've been waving my arm off out there and you never paid any attention."

"Oh, have you?" poutingly. "That's too bad, but really a person can't see everything."

"True enough. Kitty, why didn't you tell her I was signalling?"

"Why, I thought she had eyes. I saw you plainly. You look so great in that uniform I don't see how anyone could miss you."

"Right you are. Hear that, Maddy? You've been indicted for a crime of the first degree. Verdict—'Guilty.' What's the penalty? Let's see!"

A long period of thinking. Then:

"I know—," but Kitty had also been thinking and she now interrupted.

"Bob, mother and I would like to have you to tea tonight."

"Sorry, Kit, but I must make Maddy pay the penalty." A smile of triumph from Maddy. "Let's see. What do you say to supper at Beschari's Roadhouse and afterwards a long, quiet walk?"

"I'd just love to go to supper, Bob, but I don't know about the 'long, quiet walk.' You know we're hardly acquaintances as yet,"

The objections seemed to be raised as a matter of form, as there was scarcely any doubt but what Maddy would eventually agree to the proposed outing.

"What difference does that make? You said a name was nothing, didn't you?"

"I did; but then you know circumstances."

"Hang the circumstances. Will you agree?"

Maddy, hesitating a fraction of a second, carefully scrutinized Kitty Colstead from beneath lowered lids. There seemed to be a curious watchfulness about her chum, who, very apparently, was far from disinterested as to what was to be the answer to the pleadings recorded above. It also occurred to her that to have received such an invitation in the face of so beautiful a rival was in itself an achievement which would lose much of its tang if refused. Also Bob was decidedly handsome. Such considerations led her to agree to the proposal almost with pronounced alacrity.

As a result Kitty saw her castles in Spain swaying perilously, about to topple headlong to destruction. Yet she was unwilling to see them leveled without making a final effort to avert the disaster; and Bob, turning to her the next minute, gave her the opportunity she sought.

"Thanks for your invitation, Kit; and thank your mother for me. I'd have loved to have accepted it, but, you must admit, a fellow must take his chances with a girl like Miss Dexter. Some other night, instead; we'll both come over—O.K., Mad?"

"Oh, but Bob, mother will be terribly disappointed. I told her you were coming; I was so sure you would. Why won't the two of you come over later in the evening?"

If she were persistent she might eventually appeal to him.

"Well, why not? That would be a fine wind-up to the evening. Yes, we'll be there.—Now I must be off. The boys are beckoning so wish me luck. It's going to be a hard game. Remember, after the game we start, Maddy."

Bob was right: it was a hard-fought game. Both teams had fast, tricky forwards that played the ball from every angle and position with a deadliness and neatness of execution that told of long practice and experience; but both also had backs and half-backs seemingly vulnerable at no point: the ball volleyed backwards and forwards and at half-time neither side had scored.

The second period was a repetition of the first and even more fiercely contested. At three minutes to the hour no goal had been scored, but at this point luck took a hand. A strong wind blowing south-by-southwest, sprang up to aid Leverton; the play was gradually forced into Trenton territory and with fifty seconds to go Richards, Leverton's inside right, send a nasty twister through the enemy goal and won the game.

Bob was disheartened, but the thoughts of his appointment helped to lighten the bitterness of his defeat. Having changed to his street-clothes, he summoned a taxi; and he and Maddy set off for Beschari's.

There in a secluded corner, screened from the eyes of inquisitive busybodies, alone with the enchantress, he ordered a repast of various delicacies. This was paradise!

She on her part was wrestling with a difficult problem. "Why," she was asking herself, "had Bob not driven here in his own car?"

Could it be possible that one so handsome was so poor that he could not afford a luxury so essential?" With a deep sigh she concluded that this must be so.

A solemn silence enveloped the meal. He stared at her and thought; she stared at him and thought, and their thoughts were poles apart. Into his mind continually intruded thoughts of Kit and into her mind insistently came the monetary viewpoint.

The drive to Beschari's had taken considerable time, and now outside a lovely night; the sky bejeweled with stars; the moon silvery and bewitching. Who could stay indoors? Not they, so they to the open went.

The road, a ribbon of white, stretched far away under the soft illumination from the sphere above. A magic influence in the air, and in response a quivering of heart-cords as if some invisible being were playing upon them.

Bob looked at Maddy. Body of life! how beautiful she was! Full-throated; lips loaded with honey-dew; irresistible temptation! He tried to sweep her into his arms, but she broke laughingly away. He knelt at her feet with his supplications, and she listened. Yes she, the heartless enchantress of later years, listened: her heart too was on fire and her pulse beat wildly, but her eyes were calm and unblinded and she could not see the luxury to which she was accustomed. With great effort of soul she turned away and vanished into the night; and Bob was alone, cast off by the one he loved.

* * *

Of course such wounds heal. Bob's healed until the day came when he married Kitty and endowed her with all his wealth.

"Wealth?" you say. Ah, yes; that is where Maddy made the mistake which made her life far more sensational than possibly it would ever have been if she had married Severn. Bob's father was Severn, sole controller of the asbestos industry. He planned to make his son a man by forcing him to work his way as an unknown through college. Dying, however, he left to him a vast estate totalling in value nearly one hundred and ten millions of money.

So if Maddy had married Bob all this would have been hers; but accompanying it would have been a placid, conventional existence. Because she didn't I am narrating some of her adventures and my next tale will recount an escapade of hers.

Old-fashioned uncle, on visit to city from the country: But, my dears, do you dance to your meals nowadays?

Milly: Sure thing. It's the latest epidemic.

Uncle: I see; it's a sort of foot and mouth disease.

Girl friend: A little bird told me you were going to buy me a diamond brooch for my birthday.

Dick Moore: It must have been a little cuckoo.

Dentistay and Self-Expression

W. G. Snodgrass, 2T8

Dentistry has extended to those who have been fortunate enough to enter its ranks, a field which I do not see in any other profession or business. This field I might call that of self expression.

To those who have not ideals this article may not appeal, but as psychology teaches us:

"We dream, and lo' it comes to pass,
Environment is but our looking glass."

So, should this article be at times slightly visionary, let us unite to make our dreams come true.

As a profession I am safe in saying Dentistry is on a par with all other professions. Yet, we have many who do not realize that they are the representatives of such a profession. Some men come to college taking little or no interest in anything save "to get by." As a result they return from its walls, not with the hope of seeing the old world's suffering eliminated, not with a dream of a better world, not with an increased love for beauty, music, art, flowers and the finer things of life. They return with only their degree which allows them to practise Dentistry. I have noticed our best professors at the college are those who have a broad outlook, and see deeper into life. Will the same rule not apply to our best dentists?

In Dentistry we still have a wide scope for him who will delve into scientific research. True, much has been learned, but much is yet to be learned. For the student with a scientific mind there is no finer opportunity, nor a wider field than along that of dental research.

As members of the Dental profession we have an opportunity of entering into the lives of our patients. Human beings, as they scale the ladder of success, often fail to retain the human touch. I cannot understand a dentist who has not a great deal of kindness and sympathy for his patients. If we possess this quality, I feel it will help to make our task easier and a happier one.

"You never can tell what your thoughts will do,
In bringing you hate or love.
For thoughts are things with airy wings,
As swift as a carrier dove.
And they follow the law of the universe
That each must create its kind.
And they speed o'er their track to bring you back
That which went out of your mind."

Each year thousands of dollars are spent in training college men. This training is to equip them to take their places in the

world. While in college these men should learn to live more abundantly. Does it not seem right that they should pass this on to their fellow humans? How can a student who has never attended church suddenly become a zealous church worker in order to build up a practise? Again, who on the other hand can see hundreds of boys growing up without a leader? Truly, our Canadian boyhood needs leaders who have not gone to seed, but men who will help them see life as a glorious struggle.

Dentistry teaches us a love for beauty and harmony. We are creators. When we make an inlay we can glory in the fact that it is a product of our own hands. We learn to appreciate harmony and detail, whether it be Dentistry or some other artistic line. We have satisfaction in seeing a sunken indentulous mouth returned to contour, and its possessor made happy. Truly, Dentistry gives us a wholesome outlook on life.

Dentistry will improve. Our profession is envied in many ways by many. The public is demanding a higher type of citizenship from dentists than from the more lowly ranks. Let us look at Dentistry from the standpoint of service rather than that of "money making." Do you not think that "He who serves best profits most" in the end? We want men who are in Dentistry to use their profession to serve humanity and who are proud to be classed in its ranks.

Can You Keep Going? The Fates Versus Toil

Tis not by chance that fates should turn
Upon the rhyme of yearn and earn;
The bonds that link them ever burn
With signals for the wise to learn.

Is there a yearning in your heart
To grasp the higher things of life?
Then must the earning on your part
Prepare the way thru toil and strife.

For Love and Happiness and Wealth
Alike to all may come and go;
They are not seen by those of stealth
Who earn no right their boon to know.

But those who match their yearning needs
With labored love of earning deeds
Will know to welcome Happiness
And Love and Wealth with eagerness.

A dentist is about the only man who can tell a woman to shut her mouth and get away with it. How do you do it, Doc?

Man is the only animal that can be skinned more than once.

NOCTEM CUCKOO

Noctem Cuckoo, Dents' annual jamboree of fun, was held at Hart House, November 26, at 8 p.m. There were about a thousand guests, and everyone enjoyed the evening's entertainment, to judge by the complimentary remarks one overhears.

As usual the midway held sway from 8-9.30. All the years had interesting and humorous skits, 2T7 being superior in this respect. Therefore they became holders of the Gaston Brule Memorial Cup for the second time in their course. This year's graduating class has made an enviable record in dramatics during their stay at Varsity.

From nine p.m. to one a.m. dancing was enjoyed in the Big and Upper Gyms. Jack Trelford's orchestra played in the lower gym. and Varsity entertainers upstairs. Lunch was served between 9.45 and 11 in Great Hall.

The cup was presented by Dr. Seccombe at eleven o'clock. The judges were Dr. Seccombe, Dr. Hoskin, and Dr. Wilmott and Warden Bickerstreth.

The patronesses who kindly presented at the affair were Mrs. Wallace, Seccombe, Mrs. C. A. Kennedy, Mrs. E. Paul, and Mrs. F. Richardson.

The attractiveness of the evening's entertainment was greatly enhanced by the exhibitions of diving and canoeing in the tank. Dr. Frank Woods showed some of his old form in a short exhibition of diving, while "Tommy" Hayhurst did some excellent canoe capers.

The committee in charge of Noctem Cuckoo consisted of the following: Chairman, Don. Kennedy; vice-chairman, Dick Flach, and year representatives, Philips, 2T2; Herbert, 2T8; Langstroth, 2T9; Robertson, 3T0; Shea, 3T1.

The chairman, Don. Kennedy, wishes to thank all the members of his committee as well as those who gave their time and efforts to make this affair such an outstanding success. Dr. Hoskin, in his capacity of Faculty Representative, aided materially with many timely suggestions, for which service the chairman and his committee wish to thank him.

Waiter: Hey! What's the idea of stuffing the tablecloth in your pocket?

Stacey: Well, you charged me \$2.00 for "cover" and I thought I'd take it with me.

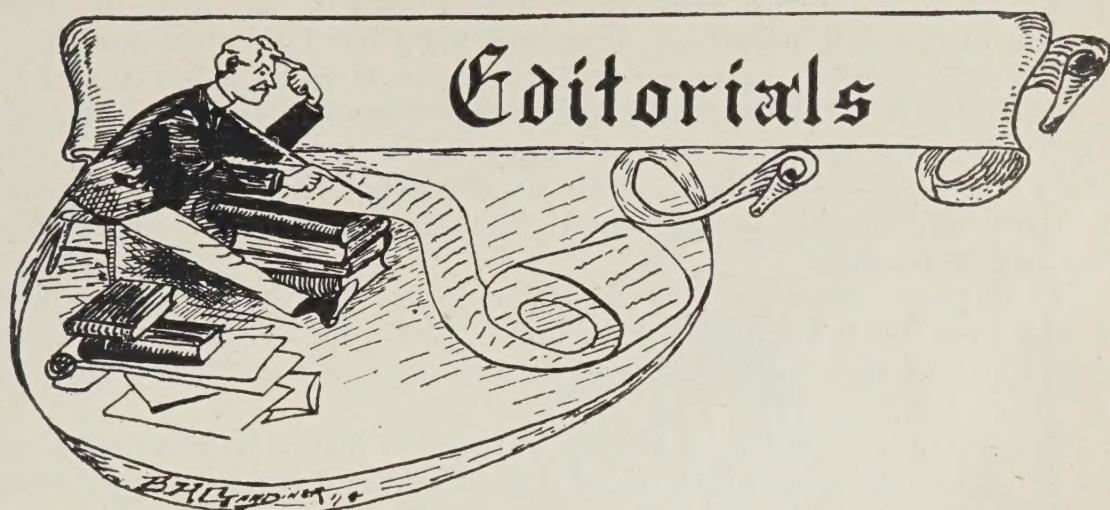
Hutch: "You certainly are crazy about women."

"Why shouldn't I be? Half my parents were women."

She: Hello, Jack, how are you?

Herbert, 2T8: Wonderful, thanks.

She: Well, I'm glad some one thinks so.



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December, 1926

No. 2

This year is our second year as the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto. During the time since the University has taken over the ruling of our destinies many useful improvements have been made—but there is one which has truly been overlooked. The lecture rooms in the vast majority of other faculties are equipped with seats and arm rests. There are two lecture rooms in the Dental College—one lecture room B is equipped properly—while the other lecture room A has very comfortable seats but no arm rests.

It may have been that in the beginning what is now known as lecture room A was designed for a purely demonstration room, where it was not necessary to take notes. But this condition has certainly been changed now for a number of years. Would it not be worth while from both the students' and professors' standpoint, to have arm rests installed. The professors would be able to save time and the students would certainly be able to re-read their lectures after once taken.

Of course it is a commonly known fact that all notes taken during a lecture should be, as it were, transcribed and added to with the aid of a text book the same evening at home. Yet how many of our past graduates, present members and future prospective dentists have done so or will do so.

By picking up and examining note books of our now brilliant dentists or present members, it is not very hard to pick out those lectures which were taken in lecture room B from those taken in lecture room A. On the one hand is that beautiful free hand movement which we spent so many weary hours to master during our public and high school days, while on the other there is that cramped, uncanny-looking script which has the appearance of freshly made duck tracks.

In days to come we may desire to look over these notes which we are now so industriously taking. Can you imagine trying to solve some of the notes taken in our first year now, leave alone a few years from now?

It certainly would be a shame to have to hire a handwriting expert to make out some mechanical device which after all might bring us small returns. Is it right that we should have to pay doubly for our education?

THE KNOCKERS

Have you ever taken notice,
When Hya Yaka comes along,
There's a group of chronic knockers
Who sing the same old song?

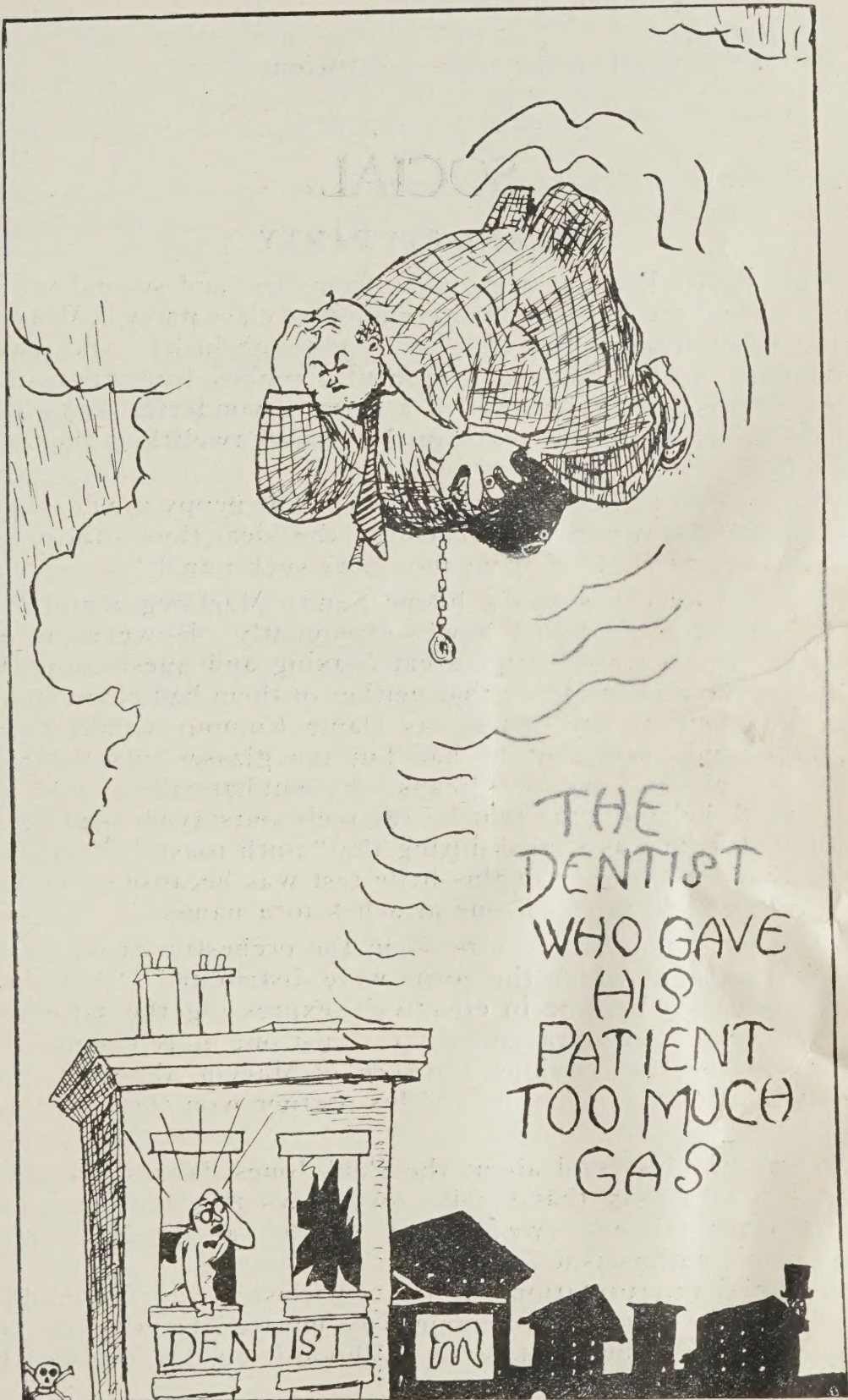
The grinds are simply rotten,
No athletics in the book,
And as for newsy items
They ought to get the hook.

The Editor's a bonehead;
For the rest of them "nuff-sed."
You could get a more efficient staff
From the regions of the dead.

Of course, the able critics
Who find fault with the style,
Are always leaders in their class
By just about a mile.
—I don't think.

And what's more they're very competent,
By reason of their knowledge,
To criticize the English
Of the best men in the College.
—I don't think.

And undoubtedly you've noticed
These are the very men
Who hand in contributions,
And do so with their pen.
—I don't think.



In many ways we might improve
 Our issue, we'll admit,
 But let the knockers hold their tongues
 And help us out a bit.

Refrain:

A word to the wise is sufficient.

SOCIAL

3T0 AND 3T1 PARTY

What do we hear on every side, from first and second year fellows?—"When are we going to have another class party? What, not till after Christmas? Well, that surely is tough luck! And why, do you suppose, do we hear such mournful replies from these disappointed youths? It is because of a certain wonderful party which was held by the combined years, on November twelfth in the Academy Studios.

Will we ever forget that night, boys? The peppy music supplied by Sheppard's Brown Betty orchestra—the ideal floor—those suitable novelties, and loads of them too,—and such punch!

After all, we can scarcely blame Sandy MacGregor and Beans Clarke for being at the punch bowl so frequently. However, to quiet the recent "whisperings," after great coaxing and questioning, both boys told me in all confidence that neither of them had eaten sponges before they went to the dance,—as Dame Rumour would have it. Moreover, Sandy said that he had but ten glasses, instead of the "whispered" eleven. As for "Beans," he emphatically denied (and begged me to believe him) that he "actively outstayed Sandy at the oasis; and that he was stalled during the "ninth toast." Could it be possible that the outcome of this little test was because of a certain significance which, after all, one attaches to a name.

And such a noise there was when the orchestra dared to stop, after that dance, at which the horns were distributed! But what a real medium they became in effectively expressing the satisfaction to the dancers and encouragement for—"just one more encore."

We were all very envious, I'm sure, of Marvin, alias Pete Craig (for various reasons), when he and his partner won the lucky number prize.

Perhaps the less said about the Paul Jones dances, the better. Sufficient it is, to say that Goldie Joynt says that his coat is still torn, from the fellows—(we suspect "Cully" and "Cliff") trying to "curtail his enthusiasm."

Individual interpretations of the Charleston—as it should be done—by Lu Lockatch were immensely enjoyed by all who were fortunate enough to be spectators. "Whoop it up, Lu, the first half hour is always the worst."

But now to come back to a further account of our party,—the hall was tastefully decorated in college colours of red and blue crepe paper. The decorations included a lattice effect in front of the or-

chestra, as well as many other original touches in decoration of a hall. Lighting novelties added greatly to the artistic effect of the decorations.

Now, don't you think, gentle reader, that ours was a real live party? And to think, boys, that the season has but started, and probably before the end of the college year Lorne Twible and Bus Stewart will again arrange another such a party for us. At least we hope so.

Our guests for the evening were Dr. and Mrs. Grant and Dr. and Mrs. Godfrey. Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Godfrey kindly acted as patronesses for the evening.

A NEW ELEMENT—"WOMAN"

Symbol—W.O.

A member of the human family.

Occurrence—Can be found wherever man exists. Seldom occurs in the free or native state. Quality depends on the state in which it is found. With the exception of Massachusetts state, the combined state is to be preferred.

Physical properties—All colours and sizes. Always appears in disguised condition. Surface of face seldom unprotected by coating of paint or film of powder (composition immaterial). Boils at nothing and may freeze at any moment. However it melts when properly treated. Very bitter if not used correctly.

Chemical properties—Extremely active. Possesses a great affinity for gold, silver, platinum and precious stones of all kinds. Violent reaction when left alone with men. Ability to absorb all kinds of expensive foods at any time. Undissolved by liquids but activity is greatly increased when saturated with spirit solutions. Sometimes yields to pressure. Turns green when placed next to a better appearing sample. Ages very rapidly. Fresh variety has great magnetic attraction.

Note—Highly explosive and likely to be dangerous in inexperienced hands.

Every cartoonist must draw the line somewhere.

Dentist: "That last case has made me miss the big dinner this evening to the distinguished De Jay. It's too late now."

His Wife: "Never mind, dear; the speeches will be broadcast."

Dentist: "Yes, but the dinner won't."

Camouflage

Young wife: "If this is an all-wool rug, why is it labeled 'cotton'?"

Shop assistant (confidentially): "That, madam, is to deceive the moths."

Cabinet and Parliament

CABINET

Fourth Cabinet meeting was held in the blue room at 12.15, Wednesday, November 17th, 1926. The following members were present: Potter, Jackson, Ross, Kennedy, Scott, Weatherill, Braden, Quigley, Greer, Williams, Macdonald.

Mr. W. Ross recommended that the Charters Publishing Co., who had the contract for the printing of the Hya Yaka last year, have that contract renewed for the printing of the same this year.

Braden—Kennedy: That the Charters Publishing Co. be allotted the contract of printing Hya Yaka this year at the rate of \$104 per issue of three hundred and fifty copies each.

—Carried.

Williams—Quigley: That the report of Mr. Kennedy as president of Dramatics be accepted as given.

—Carried.

Quigley—Kennedy: That Mr. Hayhurst be granted his attendance in Clinical Dentistry missed due to work at the rifle ranges on Saturday mornings.

—Carried.

Braden—Weatherill: That the manager of each Interfaculty Team attend each practice or game and take attendance of participating members. The following days the team managers would turn in said record to Mr. Rous, and that the attendance of lectures or laboratory sessions missed during that time be credited to each student.

—Carried.

Quigley—Macdonald: That meeting adjourn. Time 12.50.

—Carried.

President—W. A. POTTER.

Secretary—J. B. GREER.

The fifth Cabinet meeting was held in the blue room at 12.10, Wednesday, November 24th, 1926. The following members were present: Potter, Jackson, Keenan, Scott, Braden, Hutchison, Macdonald, Quigley, Greer.

Braden—Greer: That Messrs. Potter and Kennedy represent Dental Faculty at the V. C. Follies.

—Carried.

Macdonald—Scott: That H. A. T. Keenan, in view of fact that he writes up the function in Hya Yaka, be granted a complimentary ticket to Noctem Cuckoo, and that further discussion be taken up at next meeting.

—Carried.

Braden—Quigley: That meeting adjourn. Time 12.55.

—Carried.

President—W. A. POTTER.

Secretary—J. B. GREER.

The sixth Cabinet meeting was held in the Blue Room at 12.10, Tuesday, November 30, 1926. The following members were present: Potter, Keenan, Kennedy, Weatherill, Hutchison, Greer, Braden, Montgomery, Macdonald, Jackson.

Braden—Macdonald: That minutes be adopted as read.

Mr. Montgomery obtained the pictures that were in Torontonensis last year.

Weatherill—Hutchison: That Dental space in Torontonensis should be cut down to 12 pages this year.

—Carried.

Kennedy—Braden: That Torontonensis bills should be paid before December 19th, 1926.

—Carried.

Weatherill—Jackson: That Mr. G. O. Hutchison be granted thirty-five dollars to defray expenses of his trip to McGill Annual Dental Dance on Friday, December 3rd, 1926.

—Carried.

Hutchison—Greer: That Mr. D. Kennedy, as president of Dramatics, be allowed 50 per cent. of profits made on advertising material in Dentantics Programme, and that parliament receive the other 50 per cent.

—Carried.

Braden—Jackson: That H. A. T. Keenan be granted a complimentary ticket to Dental Yuletide Dance on condition that he write up same in Hya Yaka.

—Carried.

Hutchison—Macdonald: That meeting adjourn. Time 1.10 p.m.

—Carried.

President—W. A. POTTER.

Secretary—J. B. GREER.

The seventh Cabinet meeting was held in the Blue Room at 3.30 p.m., Tuesday, December 7th, 1926. The following members were present: Potter, Sinclair, Morgan, Scott, Quigley, Macdonald, Jackson, Kennedy, Hutchison, Weatherill, Keenan, Greer.

Keenan—Weatherill: That minutes be adopted as read.

—Carried.

Macdonald—Scott: That the report given by Mr. Kennedy as president of Dramatics regarding Noctem Cuckoo be adopted as given.

—Carried.

Macdonald—Scott: That the following men be given their D's for services given to sports: Sommerville, Hazelton, Hudson, Rosen, Corman, Chalmers, Grant, Moore, Whitaker, Honey, C. Williams, Luzine, Beube, R. Stewart, Tipson, Keenan, Quick, Layter, Griffith, Trelford. Mr. Luzine will receive his on entering 2nd year.

—Carried.

Kennedy—Hutchison: That the following bills be paid:

Charters Publishing Co.	\$ 104 00
R. D. S.	4 00

Debating Union	4 00
Hart House Masquerade	4 00

Total\$ 116 00

Macdonald—Hutchison: That meeting adjourn. Time 4.15 p.m.

President—W. A. POTTER.

Secretary—J. B. GREER.

PARLIAMENT

The second Parliament meeting was held in Room B. at 4.15, Tuesday, December 7th, 1926.

Langstroth—That minutes of last Parliament meeting and succeeding Cabinet meetings be adopted as read.

—Carried.

Notice of motion made at last Parliament meeting passed, "That first year be responsible for the design of their own class pin."

—Carried.

Hutchison—"That there be no Torontonensis member on Cabinet other than members of Cabinet, but that Senior Torontonensis representative be responsible to Cabinet for expenditures made in connection with said office.

—Carried

Morgan—That meeting adjourn. Time 4.45 p.m.

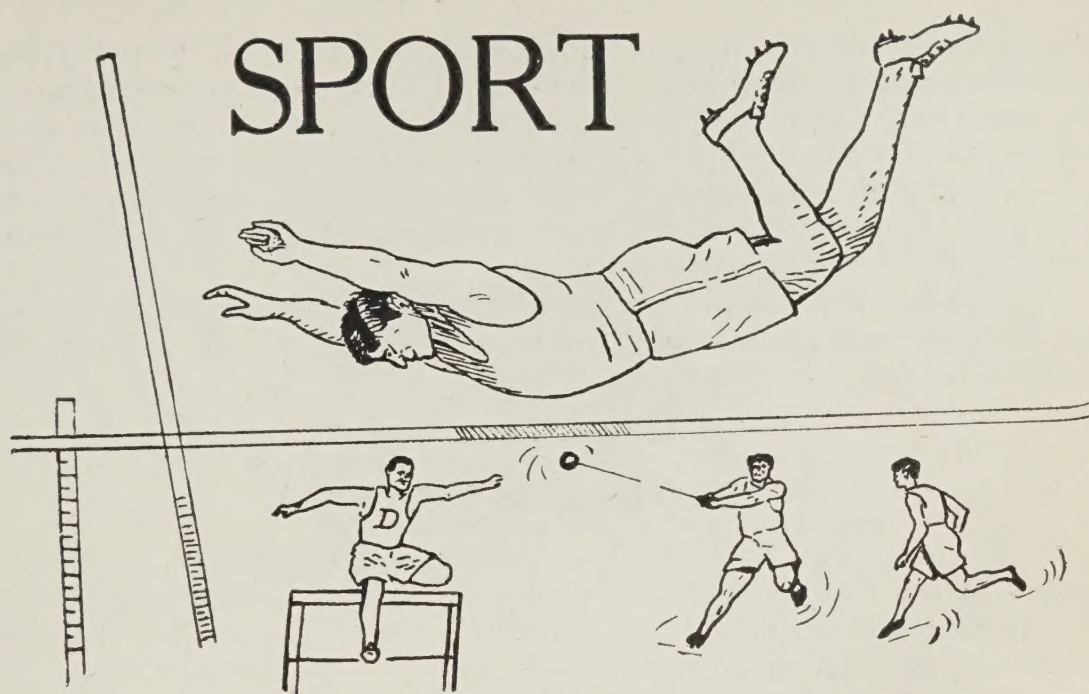
Enough

Our cub reporter
Was out strolling
With his girl the
Other day, and when
Things got cloudy
She said, "Oh,
Dear, it's beginning
To come down," meaning
The rain, doncherknow,
And Bill sez., "Would
A safety-pin help any?"
And now he's wearing
A frown and a black eye!

Eve: If I were to die would you marry again?

Adam. Say, how many spare ribs do you think I've got?

If you do not believe what we say ask Dr. Graham, and he will tell you that as a result of the prevailing ailment there has been a large increase in the number of our influenzial citizens.



RUGBY

Monday, November 22—Varsity Stadium

On a heavy, muddy field Dents met Victoria in the Mulock Cup and finals, eliminating them 9-7. Dents started off rather badly, and Vic led at quarter time 7-0. Dents, however, came to earth in time. The second and third quarter Vic were being pushed and outplayed in every department. The wings were under every kick, and the Vic halves were quite nervous and dropped a few, which were promptly recovered by the Dent wings. On a fake kick Dicky Moore romped over for a touch. Dents showed good rugby in the final quarter and held Vic in their own end of the field. Two safety touches were only counted as rouges by the officials, who might have used better judgment throughout the game. The outstanding feature of the game was the catching and seeming back punts by the halves. Every man played a corking game, and it was rather hard to pick out any star. Dents now meet Jr. School in the finals, and with the same brand of rugby should dispose of them. Come on, boys, we want the Mulock Cup at the school.

Line-up—Moore, Hudson, Chalmers, Layter, Richardson, Lipson, Ruddel, Model, Watson, Rosen, Grant, Keenan, McDougall, Hoden, Roland, Haney, Luzine, Brown, Williams, Marshal.

Monday, November 29th—Varsity Stadium.

Like Queen's, they couldn't score. Jr. School 1, Dents 0. Bad breaks, injuries and the spectacular playing of the school quarter were just enough to keep the cup away from the College. The first and second quarter Dents had the edge, but bad breaks prevented a score. A blocked kick 10 yards out from the school line went off Rudell and just about broke up the game. Dents couldn't hold

School in the second half. A long kick by Hancock netted School the only score of the game. McDougall suffered a severe injury of the nose, and had to be carried off the field. The team went down fighting, but were unable to get into a position to score. The teams were evenly matched and School, who were quite confident, were just good enough to win. Congratulations, Dents, on the season's showing and your fighting spirit.

The team will remain practically intact, Rosen and Williams being the only two graduating. Next year should see the Mulock Cup at the school.

INTER-YEAR BASKETBALL

The inter-year basketball is over, and though fifth year is the holder of the Willmott Cup. Competition was keen and plenty of enthusiasm was displayed; but the fifth were too good for the other years and just about romped away with the trophy.

In the first game the second eliminated the fourth in a close, fast game. Play was exciting throughout, with Stewart scoring the tying point on a foul shot just as the whistle blew. The referee disallowed the point, and the game ended 20-19, with Second on the long end of the score.

Line-ups:—

Fourth Year—Roland, Stewart, Powell, Sleman, Moore.

Second Year—Beube, Bus Stewart, Walden, Merrell, Harris, Horowitz, Cumings, Joynt.

The second game brought together the third and fifth. The fifth presented an intercollegiate line-up, with Potter, Hutchison, and Kennedy. The third showed plenty of fight and held their opponents fairly well. Final score, 36-11.

Line-ups:—

Fifth Year—Biff, Potter, Hutchison, Kennedy, Williams, Mackay, Lloyd, Rosen, Stitt.

Third Year—Marshall, Johnson, Buchanan, Brown, Quick, Whitmore.

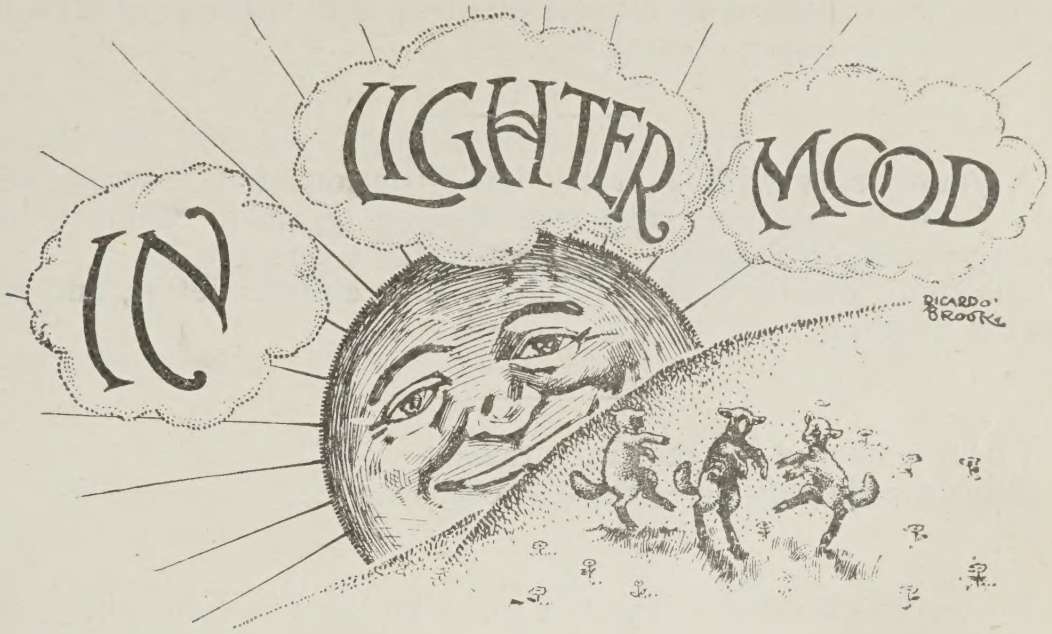
The fifth then met first year and eliminated them 28-10. First displayed a good brand of ball, but were badly handicapped by lack of substitutes.

Line-up—

1st year—Corm, Luzine, Backers, Harington, Disprose.

The final game was played as a special attraction at Noctem Cuckoo. The fifth year were too good for the second, with Biff Potter scoring at will. The second tried hard and showed up well, but the Potter-Hutchison-Kennedy combination ran a 43 score up with the second, managing to get 13.

The line-ups were as in previous games.



While Bill Romph was at Coney Island on his vacation he chanced to meet a girl with that dread disease, halitosis. Not having any listerine, he took her on the roller coaster and took her breath away.

Dr. Cowling: "Allen, what can you tell me about nitrates?"

Allen: "They are a lot cheaper than day rates."

Boarding house keeper: "I don't suppose you know what it means to be hungry, Mr. Geddes?"

Geddy: "No, but I'm learning."

Soda Jerkers' Dictionary

Lemon Drops: The act of an old maid diving into a pool.

All Day Suckers: A contented baby with a bottle.

Milkshake: Cow with a chill.

Gum Drops: The occasional torrent from a stenographer's window.

Banana Split: The result of three kids possessing one nickel.

Chocolate Bar: An African saloon.

Strawberry Cake: A red-headed sheik.

Nut Sundae: The date when girls display Easter bonnets.

Puzzling

A youth seated himself in a dentist's chair. He wore a wonderful shirt of striped silk and an even more wonderful checked suit. He had the vacant stare that goes with both.

"I'm afraid to give him gas," the dentist said to his assistant.

"Why?" asked the assistant.

"Well," said the dentist, "how will I know when he is unconscious?"

Our idea of the world's prize dumbell is the fellow who thinks a cartoon is an empty cigaret box.

A young man with a pretty but flirtatious fiance wrote to a rival: "I hear that you have been kissing my girl. Come to my office at eleven on Saturday. I want to have this out."

His reply was: "I have received your circular letter, and will be at the meeting."

I have a chance for the track team.
Why, are they going to raffle it off?

Brown was making a visit to a girl who lived in the country, and they were walking through the fields when they noticed a cow and a calf rubbing noses in bovine love. He spoke up: "The sight of that makes me want to do the same thing."

"Go ahead," she replied. "It's father's cow."

Visions

She: Biff, isn't Niagara wonderful! I could just stand and look at it for ever."

Biff: "But wouldn't it be rather trying to go through life with a cataract in one's eye?"

Hay: Are you fond of indoor sports?

She: Yes, if they don't stay too late.

Quick in the Uptake

Scotty took his girl to a football match.

"See that centre-forward?" he said to her. "He's a fine chap. He'll be our best man in a week or so."

"He'll do," blushed the girl; "b—but really, this is all so sudden!"

"I hope they don't give my little boy any nasty nicknames in school?"

"Yes, mother; they call me Corns."

"How dreadful! And why do they call you that?"

" 'Cause I'm always at the foot of the class."

Loucks: I look too stout in this photograph.

Photographer: Perhaps I developed that one too much.

Frosh: Judging by the way you pick girls you must have played the races

Soph: Why so?

Frosh: You pick them according to form.

Mrs. Sutherland: I've put your shirt on the clothes-horse, Bruce.

Suds: "What odds did you get?"

Dr. Kennedy (to 4th year student): "And has the 5th year student told you what to do?"

Fourth year student: "Yes, sir. He told me to wake him up when I saw you coming."

Dick Flach: "The world's a small place. Now just listen to this: Last summer in Paris I met a man who lives in the next road to me. Later I met him in Venice, then in Rome, again in Alexandria when I was playing in the remains of 'Trelford's band,' and finally I crossed the channel with him. What do you think of that?"

Frank Kholi: "Why didn't you pay him what you owed him in the first place?"

A woman lay extremely ill and not expected to recover. Calling an orphan girl she had reared to young womanhood, she said to her: "I shall soon leave my little children motherless. They know you, and after I am gone I want you to marry my husband."

The young woman burst into tears. "We had just been talking about that," she sobbed.

The woman recovered.

Guest (aboard S.S. Toronto) to Head Waiter Watson: "Ere! the cork o' that champagne so quiet there wasn't 'alf-a-dozen people. What kind of a waiter's this Hemmerick you've given me? 'E drew ple in the room as noticed it!"

"Scotty" Robertson agrees perfectly that the 3T0-3T party was a joint affair. His were sore for three days following it.

He: "That girl looks like your sister."

She: "Sure! That's my brother."

MISTAKES

"The mistakes of physicians are buried in the ground, the mistakes of lawyers are dangled in the air; but the mistakes of dentists stare them in the face—a constant reminder of carelessness, unskilfulness and disregard for the demands of scientific dentistry."

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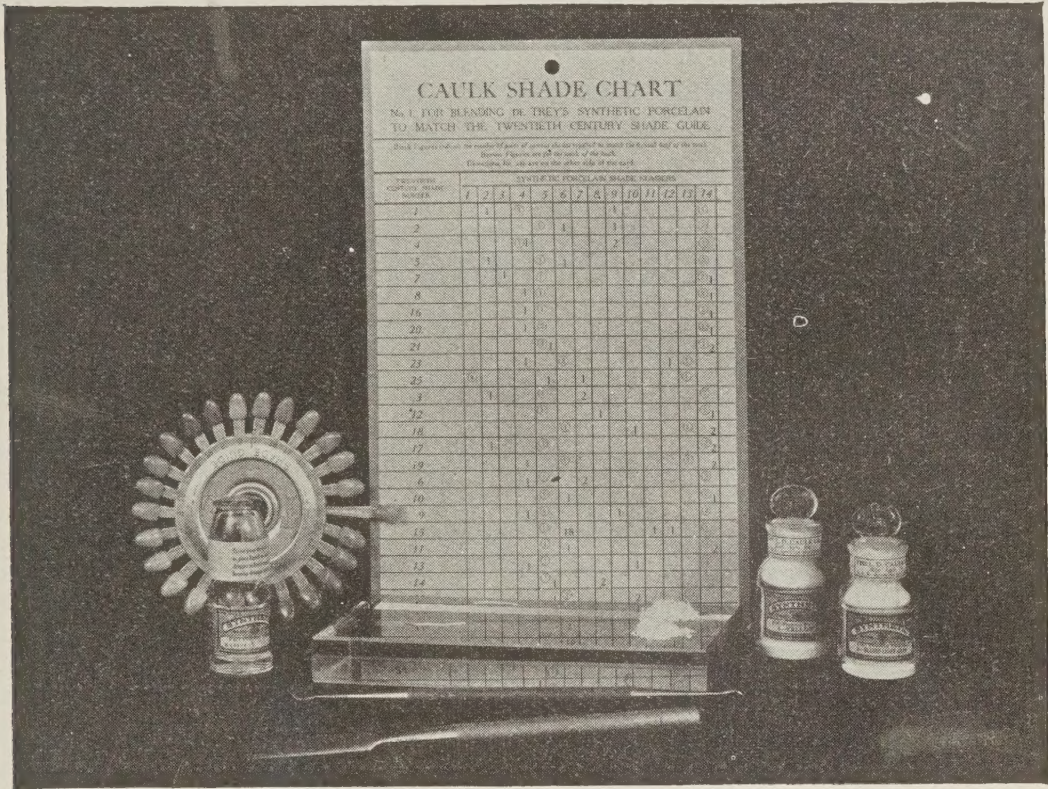
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[CAULK]

CONTENTS

pp 3-32

My Symphony	5
Articulation	6
The Wronged Wife	15
Practical Hints	19
Editorial	21
Clippings from Life	22
Fiction and Fact	24
Cabinet	25
Sport	26
In Lighter Mood	30



THE HYA YAKA

VOL. XXVI

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NO. 3

MY SYMPHONY

To live content with small means.

To seek elegance rather than luxury,
And refinement rather than fashion.

To be worthy—not respectable,
And wealthy—not rich.

To study hard, think quietly, talk gently, and act
frankly.

To listen to the stars, and babes and sages with open
hearts,

To bear cheerful, and act bravely on all occasions.
Never to hurry.

In a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and uncon-
scious, grow up through the common.

This is my symphony.

ARTICULATION

Step 64—Take left condyle indication on graduation X (disregard plus or minus), divide by eight and add twelve.

Step 65—Swing post E2 into position to read the desired angle on graduation Y.

Step 66—Take right horizontal condyle indication on graduation X (disregard plus or minus), divide by eight and add twelve.

Step 67—Swing post E1 into position to read the computed angle on graduation Y.

Step 68—Locknuts M1 and M2 at the bases of the posts are locked by hand without using force or pliers.

Checking Lateral Relation Records:

Step 69—A left lateral relation record with a condyle element excursion of approximately 6mm. (5 to 6½ mm.) on the balancing side is made in the articulator.

Step 70—Trim the labial and buccal surfaces of this record carefully with a sharp knife, so that the edges of preferably the upper recording surfaces are clearly exposed to view.

Step 71—This record (69) is checked in the mouth (50); if found faulty, corrected (similarly as in 51), the condyle slots of the articulator readjusted (similarly as in 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59) and rechecked in the mouth.

Step 72—A right lateral relation record with a condyle element excursion of approximately 6mm. (5 to 6½ mm.) on the balancing side is now made in the articulator, analogous to steps 69, 70 and 71.

Step 73—A written record of the left and right horizontal condyle indications obtained with the checked records (71, 72) is made for later reference.

Step 74—The left and right horizontal condyle indications as recorded (63) are re-established in the articulator, which is now ready for giving consideration to the incisal guide and setting up the teeth.

INCISAL GUIDE

In enthusiasm one is bound to over-estimate details, or to under-rate essentials. Political propagandists and shrewd business men know this and profit by it. Science also profits by enthusiasm of the mass and of individuals. For that reason your writer looks with benevolence upon the actions and propaganda which individuals are indulging in when heralding and furthering a detail of some merit.

After a storm, a calm is bound to smooth the waves.

The face bow, impressions, aesthetics, mandibular movements, condylar guidance, centric occlusion, and many other details have had their well-deserved time. Now, centric relation and the incisal tracing are riding the crest of the wave—the incisal guidance will soon follow.

In scientific investigations details must be considered conscientiously. However, no preference should be given to them because they look pretty, or because they may be sensationalized.

The incisal guide problem offers occasion for interesting and deep study, which at times has overtaxed many enthusiasts. The function of the incisal guide is understood as well as that of the condylar guides, and its mechanical execution has been solved by the writer. He considers one of his designs as theoretically near-perfect and scientifically satisfactory, but he fails to see a practical necessity for it at the present time.

Theoretically, an incisal guide should be adjustable to guide a point along a superior surface of a bicuspid, which imparts equivalent movements to this point. (It is assumed that the guided point be one of the mandible. Analogously, we may interpret a maxillary guided point.)

From a dento-scientific viewpoint, we may limit the requirements of an incisal guide to the posterior caved portion of the superior surface of the bicuspid and substitute it by two hinged surface guides (or their equivalent), which are adjustable in three dimensions.

In good, practical prosthetic full denture work there is no need for what has been defined a "theoretical" or a "scientific" incisal guide until the operator becomes familiar with all theoretical factors which govern incisal guidance.

The incisal guide as a practical mechanism should have a suitably curved guiding surface, which is adjustable in three dimensions to accommodate certain physical and aesthetic requirements of denture construction.

The adjustments of an incisal guide are primarily governed by:

1. The incisal guidance contemplated in the mouth (overbite and overjet);
2. The cusp formation of the posterior teeth;
3. The compensating curves contemplated;
4. The plane of orientation; and
5. The condyle indications (horizontal and lateral).

Intricate and reciprocal relations exist between these important factors. The subject will be treated separately under "Laws of Articulation."

The incisal guide adjustment presented a problem very much similar to that of the adjustment of the lateral condyle guides. It required considerable effort, expenditure, labor and time to arrive at a practical design of the guiding surfaces on account of the complex and reciprocal influences of the incisal guiding surfaces upon the many factors enumerated above.

The standard incisal guide of the Hanau Articulator Model H. consists of a spherical element having specially formed guiding surfaces, and it is adjustable in three dimensions within considerable range. The standard incisal guide in its present form had passed through more than a dozen modifications before it was released.

It is advantageous to give special consideration to the relation existing between the incisal guidance and condylar guidances, as governed by the requirements of prosthetic articulation. The consideration of this relation is a good method to decide the approximate incisal indication for the articulator. Usually it is necessary to associate a flat incisal guidance with steep condylar guidance and vice versa, in order to fulfil purely technical requirements, given by the form and shape of the teeth available in the market. For the same reason it is practical to associate condyle inclinations different on both sides with an anteroposterior incisal inclination harmonizing with the mean average of the condylar inclinations, and to associate a steeper lateral inclination of the incisal guidance with the flatter condylar guidance, and vice versa. In other words, if all other things are equal, the incisal guidance of a denture is steepest diagonally across on the side opposite the flatter condylar guidance.

This applies to conditions in the mouth and to the articulator adjustments as well, with this important difference: the incisal guide on the articulator for lateral guidance has to be steeper on the same side, because the mandibular member of the articulator is equipped with a guiding surface for a mandibular point, while in the anatomy the lingual surface of the maxillary incisors is considered the guiding surface for a mandibular point. In other words, when the incisal guide pin traverses the right half of the incisal guiding surface on the articulator, it furnishes a guide for the lower incisors on the left.

It has been found advantageous to start a setting-up of teeth with the following incisal indications:

Condyle Indications:	Incisal Indications:
Minus 5° and below	35° or more
Minus 5° to plus 20°	25° to 40°
Plus 15° to plus 30°	15° to 30°
Plus 25° to plus 45°	5° to 20°
Plus 40° and above	10° or less

Those mathematically and mechanically inclined may deduct from the wide range of mutations of the associations of incisal and condylar guides that there are more important considerations than the mechanical problem which already has been solved for theoretical, scientific and practical purposes.

Adjustment of Incisal Guide:

Step 75—Adjust antero-posterior indication of the incisal guide to conform to the mechanical requirements of both condyle indications.

Step 76—Adjust lateral indication of the incisal guide to comply with the difference between the individual condyle indications by manipulating the sidewardly extending handle.

Step 77—Hold guide in position with this handle and lock locknut "J" without using force or pliers.

TEETH

Æsthetics:

Teeth may be selected to harmonize in form and hue to generally accepted aesthetic standards, modified by three factors:

1. The dentist.
2. The patient.
3. The environment.

Many of us do not have a highly developed sense of discerning harmony. For this reason we should utilize the helpful charts and rules which systematize tooth form and facilitate their selection.

The posterior teeth are exposed to view very little, or not at all; therefore their aesthetical consideration is of less importance.

Both the anterior and posterior teeth have to participate in the exacting functions of mastication and speech. The alignment and position of the anterior teeth play a more important role in the function of speech than that of the posterior teeth, while the latter have to perform most of the function of mastication.

The alignment of the anterior teeth to comply with the requirements of phonetics closely coincides with those of aesthetics. We have more freedom in aligning the posterior teeth in the space left between the ridges, the tongue and the cheeks. The bicuspid, and more so the molars, have little bearing upon phonetics and aesthetic demands. The main function of the posterior teeth is mastication. In order to fulfil this function, which is purely physical, all the teeth must be effectively shaped and properly aligned.

Step 78—The accepted centric relation is opened about 1 mm. between the anterior portion of the ridges by setting the incisal pin, to allow for grinding.

Step 79—The six upper and six lower anterior teeth are preliminarily set up to the accepted incisal edge line, with consideration of aesthetics, ridge position and chosen incisal guidance.

Step 80—The occlusal rims with the preliminary set-up of the anterior teeth are inserted in the mouth of the patient, checked for aesthetics, and phonetics if possible, and modified if necessary.

Readjustment of Incisal Guide:

Step 81—Readjust the incisal guide to harmonize with the accepted guidance of the anterior teeth.

NOTE: The adjustment is readily checked by observing that the incisal pin is guided on the incisal guide, while the anterior teeth articulate. The expedient of tracing with the incisal pin an incisal guide into compound is advised in cases where the condyle indications are very flat (negative) and also in partial denture construction.

Setting-up of the Teeth:

Efficient function of the teeth is achieved by establishing balanced occlusion during articulation, with means balanced articulation.

Balanced articulation is secured by the position and alignment of the teeth and the formation of the masticatory surfaces as governed by the patient's individual anatomy and his natural or acquired habits. However, this is not all.

The arrangement of the teeth and the selected formation of the masticatory surfaces have a reciprocal influence upon each other. This influence is formulated in the "Laws of Balanced Articulation."

Step 82—The set-up in wax of the entire masticatory surfaces into occlusion and articulation is completed in the articulator, the denture space being the prime guiding factor. Aesthetics, phonetics, statics and articulation are checked in the mouth by observations and records.

Step 83—Should protrusive interference be observed in the mouth, then readjust the horizontal condyle indication to reproduce in the articulator the error observed in the mouth, either by means of protrusive records or, if the operator is experienced, he will be able to do so by sight.

Step 84—Should lateral interference be observed in the mouth, then lateral relation records are taken by interposing a strip of soft wax between the masticatory surfaces on the balancing side **in the articulator** (69, 70) and, while soft, correcting in the mouth, and the lateral indication readjusted to conform to the corrected record.

NOTE—The left lateral relation record is used to readjust the lateral indication on the right side, by rotating post E-1 on the right. The right lateral record serves to adjust the left lateral indication by rotating post E-2 on the left.

Preliminary Grinding of the Masticatory Surfaces, etc.:

The articulator, when readjusted, shows the cusp interferences observed in the mouth. For technical reasons, a definite over-retrusion of the masticatory surfaces on the working side in lateral should be observed in the articulator, if a true lateral relation record made in the mouth were inserted.

Step 85—Interfering cusps in centric relation are corrected by applying the carborundum wheel, preferably by deepening the sulci. Interference in lateral or protrusive is eliminated by grinding with the wheel one or both interfering opposed cusp inclines, or, if the interference is minute, by grinding in the articulator **from** the respective occlusion into centric occlusion.

Step 86—Having the teeth in satisfactory occlusion and articulation with the desired aesthetic and phonetic effect, the gums are carved.

Step 87—The teeth set up in wax, with the gums carved, are finally checked back in the articulator, before being vulcanized, to ascertain that proper function has not been disturbed. All articulator adjustments are recorded for later reference.

Remounting Record:

In order to eliminate the necessity for making a new face bow record and transfer, a remounting record is prepared, if the original mounting casts are not preserved on their mounting plates.

Step 88—Remove the lower plate with the lower cast and replace by a new mounting plate.

Step 89—Apply a dust of soapstone powder with a soft brush, or a film of vaseline, or cover all lingual surfaces of the upper denture snugly with No. 60 or thinner tin foil, to prevent sticking of the plaster to the surfaces.

Step 90—Build up plaster of Paris, just high enough to allow an impression of the occluding surfaces of the upper teeth.

Step 91—Swing the upper articulator jaw member, to which the upper denture is still attached, in centric relation into the still soft plaster.

Step 92—When the plaster is about to set, remove upper articulator jaw member with cast and denture attached, carefully lifting it off its seating in the plaster.

VULCANIZATION, ETC.

The dentures are carefully carried through the process of vul-

The dentures are carefully carried through the process of vulcanization by carefully flasking, packing, vulcanizing and finishing.

REMOUNTING

It is customary to make a special remounting record as given in steps 88, 89, 90, 91 and 92. In such a case the mounting of the upper denture is almost identical to the technique to be given for using the preserved original mounting casts prepared in step 12. We shall only describe the remounting with these.

Remounting the Upper Denture:

Step 93—Prepare new upper and lower mounting casts for the fully vulcanized denture (as in 12).

Step 94—Establish a new centric relation rest record in the mouth, as in 33 to 39.

Step 95—Place the lower denture upon the original mounting cast; if necessary, trim same to compensate for slight changes during vulcanization, so that the lower is seated securely.

Step 96—Place upper denture with upper mounting cast (93) inserted, in centric occlusion upon the lower.

Step 97—Mount the upper as given in steps 31 and 32.

NOTE: Steps 93 to 97 are equivalent to the face bow mounting.

Step 98—Retain lower denture registered with the upper in centric relation record in the articulator, and remove the lower mounting cast and mounting plate, and insert a new mounting plate.

Step 99—Insert the new mounting cast in the lower denture and mount same as in 40 and 41.

RECHECKING ARTICULATION OF THE FINISHED DENTURES

The articulator adjustments are set as recorded in step 87. Articulator records are made, echecked in the mouth, and, if necessary, the articulator is readjusted as was done before. The incisal pin should be disengaged by clearing the guide.

GRINDING-IN OF THE OCCLUSAL SURFACES

High spots still showing in the mouth or the articulator may have been caused by expansion, shrinkage and displacement during vulcanization. **They are ground off with the carborundum wheel** and finally continued in the articulator until the teeth articulate perfectly.

The dentures are brought into the mouth and articulation is checked. We may find minute interferences, sometimes of an entire region of the masticatory surfaces. Such interferences in a newly made denture may be due to the resiliency of tissues; it is not difficult to correct. Interferences found after a lapse of time are due to alteration of tissues. (See Correction Technique.)

The grinding-in operation requires dental dexterity, and an understanding of ordinary mechanics. It is considered inadvisable to rely on so-called machine or automatic grinding attachments, to perform this operation, for, firstly, it is wrong in principle, and, secondly, there is nothing gained. Cusp interference must, in all cases, be eliminated by carborundum wheel grinding before any carborundum paste is applied to grinding-in in the articulator. The latter operation consumes very little time (5 to 15 minutes), and requires the operator's constant attention. Only he, through his sense of touch, will be able to grind-in a denture as it should be ground.

Carborundum Wheel and Paste Grinding:

Step 100—Determine high spots in the articulator and corroborate in the mouth.

Step 101—Grind-off cusp inclines with the carborundum wheel to conform to requirements dictated by the laws of occlusions and articulation.

Step 102—Apply carborundum paste to the occluding surfaces.

Step 103—Apply articulator grinding, alternating approximately as follows:

1. Twenty strokes from left lateral into centric occlusion.
2. Twenty strokes from right lateral into centric occlusion.
3. Twenty strokes from protrusion into centric occlusion.

NOTE: Repeat this order of grinding, giving extra grinding where necessary, but do not grind indiscriminately. Whenever undue cusp interference becomes evident, it should be touched with the carborundum wheel.

Observe that condyle shaft is held against the condyle element on the balancing side. This is conveniently done by gently pressing the thumb against the end of the condyle shaft on the working side, while executing lateral grinding.

Step 104—Polish occluding and adjacent surfaces of the teeth with mud of pumice-stone applied, as is customary, to a cloth wheel and felt cone.

Correction Technique

It is assumed that mandibular registrations and records were made and the dentures (or their equivalent) were mounted in the adjusted articulator, analogous to the method given in the "Articulator Technique."

The rectification of the occluding surfaces applies to teeth set up in wax, to just completed dentures, as well as to dentures already used. The limitations for grinding down of the occluding surfaces, so they may articulate in balance, are given by the amount of tooth material available for sacrifice. New dentures properly made should always be correctible.

The following *rectification technique* applies to both cases; yet it must be mentioned, that the *limitations for correction are given by the amount of tooth material available for sacrifice.*

Rectification of Finished Vulcanized Dentures

The Technique is divided into two distinct phases.

Phase A:

(a) Centric occlusion of the masticatory surfaces is corrected by wheel grinding, in some instances by rebasing, or both, as circumstances may warrant.

(b) *Elimination of interference in lateral and protusive occlusions of the masticatory surfaces.*

The teeth set up in wax may again be reset, ground with the wheel, and occasionally ground with carborundum paste in the articulator. Of course, the maintenance of centric relation of the jaws is observed.

After vulcanization, correction by wheel and carborundum paste grinding only is possible.

Phase B:

To eliminate interference observed or registered in the mouth:

In the entire incisal region, in protrusion or in lateral occlusion:

In the left incisal region, in protrusion or in lateral occlusion:

In the right incisal region, in protrusion or in lateral occlusion:

Readjust the articulator as follows:

Increase the horizontal inclinations on both sides, about 5° at a time, and grind until the interference is eliminated.

Increase horizontal inclination on the right more than on the left, for instance, 10° on the right and 5° on left.

Increase horizontal inclination on the left more than on the right side.

In the molar regions (both sides), in protrusion or in lateral occlusion:

Decrease horizontal inclinations equally on both sides, about 5° at a time.

In the molar region, *right side*:

Decrease horizontal inclination on the right side and increase on the left side until it bears on the right molar region only.

In the molar region, *left side*:

Decrease horizontal inclination on the left side and increase on the right until it bears on the left molar region only.

Laterally in the *posterior* region:

Increase lateral inclination in order to increase the respective relative lateral component movement in the posterior part, or decrease the lateral inclination in order to decrease the respective relative lateral component movement in the posterior part.

Laterally in the *anterior* region:

Decrease lateral inclination in order to increase the respective lateral component movement in the anterior part, or increase the lateral inclination in order to decrease the respective relative lateral component movement in the anterior part.

Mutual Courtesies

Adv. in exchange—"Large room for refined gentleman; elaborately furnished; reasonable to permanent party; references exchanged, also hot baths."

One night as I lay thinking
 Of the pleasant days of yore,
 I heard a swishing, swashing,
 Just outside my bedroom door.
 Up the hall, a funny clicking,
 And some shuffling on the floor;
 'Twas my sister in galoshes—
 Only that and nothing more.

"Will you marry me?" he asked.
 "No," she replied.
 And they lived happily ever after.

THE WRONGED WIFE

D. Black, 3T1

Much of Maddy Dexter's notorious reputation has been due to the many disgraceful remarks made about her by Lady Lesley-Ashburton, than who none other should have been more silent or, better still, more loud in her praise. True enough, Maddy was seen to leave her ladyship's library shortly before that renegade, Sir James Lesley-Ashburton, was found lying unconscious on its hardwood floor; but any fair reader will readily concede that appearances are more often than not deceiving! Again is it not a matter of some significance that the above-named gentleman should have completely reformed from that day forth? The public has never known the true facts of the case; but I, Bunny Quover, will now detail them.

In several private bets with friends I had lost a total of some three hundred dollars on "Witless Fool," and paid up my losses with cheques, which I knew the bank would not honor. Hoping to borrow the amount from Maddy and deposit it in the bank before the cheques should come through the clearing, I had approached her on the subject and had been more than surprised to learn that she too was worth nothing.

She, however, undertook to get it for me and withdrew to an inner apartment, shortly returning in an extraordinary garb. She was dressed in a light checked suit, a red-and-green sweater, a drab-colored cap and a pair of men's oxfords. Her dark hair was well-hidden beneath the cap; her mouth was firm and determined-appearing; her eyes were brilliant with excitement, but in their brown depths could be seen a dangerous glint. The perfect proportions of her body

"This," said she, "is the situation. Carrie's husband (meaning Lesley-Ashburton) is engaged in another of his despicable affairs.

"This," said she, "is the situation. Carrie's husband (meaning This time it is Fay Thieraud. Unfortunately for him, one of his letters to this woman has gone astray and is now in my possession. Either one of them would gladly pay five hundred dollars to regain possession of it, since its disclosure would ruin both. For Fay it would mean divorce and all its attendant scandal; for Ashburton it would mean financial disaster, since old Thieraud is in a position where he can crush him to the wall whenever he chooses. On the other hand, if we levy a fine, it may teach that young fool a lesson, give back to his wife (who is not unaware of his fickleness) some measure of happiness and also bring about renewed love between Thieraud and his wife. Incidentally, it will be of great benefit to us."

Of course, I objected to this proposal. Betting was bad enough, but when it came to blackmail—well! I drew the line. The ends to be achieved might be honorable enough, but the methods proposed were execrable; at least, I thought so then. Maddy, however, had made up her mind; I could not swerve her from her purpose, and, knowing that it was I who was to benefit and that she would be subject to considerable danger, I determined to accompany her.

We parked the car on Tessley Boulevarde and approached the house.

It was a massive place well set back on a treed lawn and enclosed in front by a tall, caragana hedge. It was shrouded in darkness save for a single light shining through the glass door that opened from porch into the library. This was rather surprising, since it was still early, being about 10 p.m.

We slipped noiselessly up the broad steps and across the porch towards the light, and peered inwards. To our right was visible row upon row of books, looking as if they were never read: to our left a fireplace. Seated in the far right corner a heavily-built, youngish-looking man with a repulsive face, fast asleep, his mouth half-open. In the centre of the room a writing-table and chair, both curiously carved; on the table at the end nearest us a miniature wine cask, and on a bear skin rug on the floor an empty glass.

"That," said Maddy, pointing to the sleeper, "is he."

"He?" I said. My heart was beating like a trip-hammer.

"Lesley-Ashburton," she replied. "The one who is going to help us over our little difficulty.—You wait here."

She fastened a mask across the upper half of her face. She then began to softly turn the handle of one of the glass doors, and in a few seconds it started to yield inwards noiselessly. Not a sound did she make: everything was so quiet and still that I almost felt afraid. Then, as the door opened wider, I could hear the subdued snore of Ashburton, and a feeling of danger and impending failure gripped me. Maddy was now well-advanced into the room and near the sleeper.

At this moment the sleeping man stirred restlessly. No sound had been made, but the open door had admitted a cool current of air which, beating upon his flushed face, brought him back to his senses. He awoke to find himself stared at from a point four feet away by a young man in a light, checked suit—a young man who had an efficient way of holding a revolver and an unwavering gaze.

At the same time as Ashburton was sizing up his visitor, Maddy was taking careful note of her quarry. She saw a tall, heavy-set man with a weak and vacillating mouth and a face upon which the passions and many evil emotions had left their mark. She concluded that her task would not be as hard as at first glance it appeared, and waited for Ashburton to speak.

"To what do I owe the pleasure of this visit? The hour is quite proper, but—er—the manner of entering is a trifle irregular, to say the least." His voice was very strange, holding a curious quietness full of cross-currents of sinister meaning.

"I do not know why consideration should be surprising," Maddy replied, "unless it is that you do not know the meaning of the word. It is certainly much easier to enter as I did than to trouble the girl to answer the door. It really was quite proper to make no noise, since we are going to chat alone.—Ah! you'd better not! If you make one false move this gun might accidentally go off. That's better: keep that position and I'll guarantee your safety."

"Well, get it over with, my pleasant chap. 'Tis your turn now, but mine will come. Out with it! Why are you here?"

"The fact is I am unpleasantly pressed for funds," Maddy responded. "Since you are somewhat obligated to me, I have come for a loan."

"I do not remember being in your debt or obligated in any way," Ashburton said, with irritation in his tone.

"I did not expect you to. You are obliged to me for silent service.—I do not suppose you remember Fay Thieraud, do you?"

"Eh?" he said, his eyes opening wider and a deeper flush surging over his face. "What has she to do with it?"

"Very little, and yet a great deal."

"Leave the riddles," he said, easing closer to the edge of his chair. "Speak plainly. What has Mrs. Thieraud got to do with me owing you money?"

"Well it really sounds very little, and it is a little, but it's one of those littles that's worth a lot. Fay Thieraud or Mrs. Thieraud, as you please, was indiscreet enough to tear a letter in half and drop the parts out of the window of her limousine as she drove down Willowbrook Drive the other day. That in itself is generally a little thing, but, since this particular letter happens to have your name signed to it (a very foolish thing for you to do), it, might cause considerable trouble both for you and for her if in some way it reached her husband's hands. Knowing this, I have taken very special care of it ever since I found it. In short, I have been very considerate of you both and have for this reason placed you under great obligation to me. Now I am up against it and I think you should return the favor."

"Let me see the letter." Ashburton stretched forth his hand.

"That would be very careless. I cannot take the chance of having it destroyed. I need the money."

"How am I to know that you speak the truth? How am I to know that you have any letter?"

"Listen!" I heard Maddy's voice distinct and full of restrained anger; but at the same time I realized that its tone had changed from its mannish simulation to a more feminine key. My eyes involuntarily turned towards her listener, and I saw that he had sensed the change, for his face exhibited surprise and aroused evil, and his eyes I beheld to be full of cunning and fastened upon the carmine lips, which her mask did not cover.

"Listen!" Maddy repeated. "Do you recognize this? 'My darling, if you were not bound to that fat old man and I were free to choose again, how much easier all would be? But now the only way for us both is to make the best of things and see each other as often as we can. I shall therefore expect—' Is that enough?"

"Yes! Yes! I believe you. Now, how much will it cost me to get it back? Don't make it too much."

Ashburton was now sitting bolt upright on the edge of his chair. His evil eyes were now taking in every detail of Maddy's figure and measuring the intervening space in preparation for a

well-timed spring. I tried to cry out a warning to Maddy, but no sound came, and soon events happened so quickly that in the resulting mental confusion I was helpless to do or think of anything.

"Five hundred will be letting it go cheap," Maddy replied.

"Five hundred it is," Ashburton said, making a movement as if about to get his pocket-book and thereby throwing Maddy off her guard.

She lowered the gun slightly, careless for an instant: the next she was struggling desperately in the brutal, bestial grasp of Sir James Lesley-Ashburton. She felt his hot, fetid breath upon her face; her right arm went limp in the paralyzing grip in which it was held: as the revolver slipped from her nerveless fingers and fell upon the bear-skin rug she felt the mists come down upon her mind until all was in a maze.

"Oh, Mad!" I cried from my position in the doorway as the beast wrenched her mask off and bazed exultingly upon the perfect outline of her lovely face.

She heard my cry and understanding of her position pierced the clouds that held her reason in a haze. She gathered all her strength, wrenched free her arm and clamped Ashburton by the wrist: then followed without pause a lightning turn of body, a mighty effort gained three-quarters from despair that flung Ashburton unsteadily and with great impetus towards the table. Maddy immediately made towards me in a mad effort to escape from her danger; but her haste was uncalled for.

Ashburton tripped upon the rug, strove vainly to save himself from falling (and might have done so), but his left foot coming down upon the fallen wine-glass completed his destruction. As he fell his forehead hit against the table corner; his sprawling arms knocked the wine-cask to the floor: he fell and the echoes of his fall resounded through the house.

There was a sound of running feet. The lights snapped on in every room. The butler rushed in through the library door. All was commotion. Maddy and I fled into the night.

Ashburton hovered between life and death for long enough, and many times in his delirious moments called out the name of Maddy Dexter. Small wonder then that Lady Lesley-Ashburton should gain an erroneous impression of this woman and in the future speak disparagingly of her.

In so far as good results were concerned, much was accomplished through our adventure. Lesley-Ashburton, carefully ministered to during his illness by his wife, comprehended the deep love she had for him and, seeing again in her the beauty and goodness that he had once seen, resolved to change his life and become a faithful husband. Fay Thieraud saw with clear eyes whither her actions had been leading and in the future remained constant to her spouse. As for Maddy and I, we easily persuaded Fay to give three hundred dollars for the letter, and with this sum paid my racing debts: Maddy alone reaped nothing from this adventure but an exciting experience and the unjust remarks of Lady Lesley-Ashburton. z

PRACTICAL HINTS

To Keep Glass Cement-Mixing from Becoming Scratched.—Where you have two glass slabs (it does not matter how scratched one is) the good one can be kept from becoming scratched, and the old one re-polished, by rubbing "Bon Ami" or some kindred material between the two slabs when cleaning them after mixing cement on them.

The slabs should be roughly cleaned of old cement, dipped in water, "Bon Ami" rubbed on them. The two faces of the slabs, impregnated with the material, are rubbed together vigorously, when the cement disappears and the faces become gradually polished, and you will have two good slabs again.

* * *

To prevent Galvanic Action Between Gold and Amalgam.—In exceptional cases, where it is necessary to insert an amalgam filling which comes in contact with occluding gold, galvanic action may be prevented by painting the amalgam filling with tincture of iodine.—Percy Moore, D.D.S., in "Oral Health."

* * *

Cast Abutment for Bicuspid.—These abutments are chiefly used for bicuspid and cuspid. With small knife edge stones the tooth is squared up on lingual, mesial and distal, and the lingual cusp is shortened, deepening the occlusal groove mesio-distally, allowing it to extend down the sides mesio-distally for anchorage. The final dressing of the abutment is done by cylindrical mounted stones in right angle.

For better anchorage a small pin is placed in lingual cusp. With abutment prepared, take copper band of proper size, and fit it to gum line, and cut out the buccal surface so that there will be no undercuts. Fill band with modelling compound and press into position; remove, and cut away excess; then warm and press in position again. When chilled remove, and mix Spence's plaster and pack in impression. When hardened, remove compound and wax up with sheet casting wax; insert sprue and invest. When cast is made you have an ideal abutment for a live tooth that does not show any amount of gold from the buccal.—F. S. Osborne, in "Dental Summary," U.S.A.

* * *

Removal of Decay.—Excavating should always be performed with sharp instruments, and movements in effecting this end should always be quick, light and sure, for it should be borne in mind that heavy, scraping excavating is always accompanied by painful sensations. The direction of cutting should be from the centre of the cavity to the periphery; never toward the pulp. Where the bur is indicated, it should be sharp and clean-cutting, and light touches of the sensitive dentine with the bur, revolving at high speed, will remove the tissue with little or no attendant pain.—H. Polk, D.D.S., in "Dental Digest."

Removal of Facings.—It sometimes becomes necessary to again solder on the work after the facings have been cemented to place. This may be done after the facings have been removed. Place the bridge overnight in concentrated ammonia water. It will combine with the phosphoric acid and the cement will disintegrate.—F. W. Frahm, *Pacific Dental Gazette*.

A Short Cut in Plate Polishing.—Our method consists in using the bristle polishing brush on the wax trial plate in much the same way that it is used upon the vulcanite plate. We all know how uneven the surface of a vulcanite plate comes out of the vulcanizer, even when we have carefully smoothed the wax with scraper and blowpipe. Unevenness, which we could not detect on the wax, shows on the rubber as soon as we begin to cut it down.

Uneven surfaces refuse to yield to a reasonable amount of pumice attrition, and have to be gone over with scraper and sandpaper. The sandpaper reduces these bumps, but leaves behind it scratches which only with difficulty can be erased with pumice. The inter-dental spaces are especially difficult to reduce, for the wax has a way of overfilling them, or else not filling them enough, and besides it is apt to climb up over the crowns of the teeth in a way which, when reproduced in vulcanite, requires a chisel to reduce to proper bounds.

* * *

Haemostatics.—As a haemostatic, turpentine, in my opinion, is superior to anything else in dental cases. I have had cases where Monsel's salt, adrenalin and other preparations failed. Put in a plug of cotton wool saturated with turpentine, and bleeding will cease, and, furthermore, the socket will heal in a clean manner, a characteristic not possessed by any other drug.—Fred C. Deakins Moree (*Dental Science*).

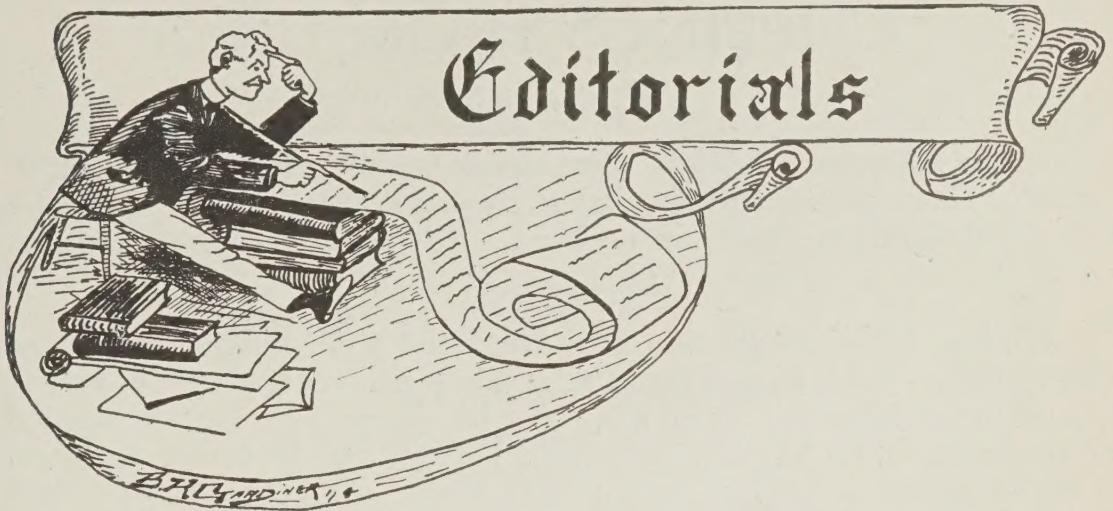
* * *

Rubber Dam for Use in Fitting Porcelain Crowns.—Apply rubber dam to three teeth, one on each side of tooth to be crowned, but on the tooth to be crowned force silk well under gum; slightly under, labially, if preferred. Select tooth and grind to fit and finish. Result: Field of operation clean, perfect fit, no blood, and no ragged gum to, perhaps, cause gingivitis.—R. Dickson, Dubbo, N.S.W.

If the gentleman that runs the shoe store with the red head will return the umbrella of a lady with whalebone ribs and an ivory handle, to the slate-roofed grocer's store, he will hear something to his advantage.

Ken—"Say, young man, do you realize you will never get anywhere by drinking?"

Russ—"Ain't it the truth? I've started home from this corner five times already."



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VOL. XXVI.

JANUARY, 1927

NO. 3

Editor Hya Yaka,

What is the reason our Xmas Dental Dance at Sunnyside did not come to pass? Personally, I am of the opinion if we had less tuxedos and taxis, and more faculty parties, we would certainly get more out of our college course.

Several of the other faculties have dances at U.T.S., Wymylwood and Columbus Hall. Wouldn't these be better than that long pilgrimage to Sunnyside?

Our faculty is not as large as it once was, but it is still possible, I believe, to have a good time. Will we look forward to the future or back on the glorified days of '22?

"I ASK YOU"

Editors Note:—

Above is the first letter the editor has received this year. The thought expressed in it is one that has been latent in the minds of us for some time. It shows us the lack of spirit we have around the college. Let us not only support our dances, but let us support our athletics and get out to our Parliament and R.D.S. meetings.

CLIPPINGS FROM LIFE

Contributed

(Note: These clippings were made from time to time, and I consider them gems, and hope that they will prove both interesting and worth while to the reader.)

"SUCCESS"

He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much. Who has gained the respect of intelligent men, and the love of little children. Who has filled his niche, who has accomplished his task. Who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, or a perfect poem or a rescued soul. Who has never lacked appreciation of this earth's beauties nor failed to express it. Who has always looked for the best in others, and given the best he had. Whose life was an inspiration, whose memory a benediction.

"Life only consists of moments to be remembered, all else is oblivion."

I like the man who faces what he must
With step triumphant and a heart of cheer,
Who faces his daily struggles without fear,
Sees his hopes fail, yet keeps unfaltering trust
That God is God and somehow true and just,
His plans work out and mortals envy not.

"Will you master yourself and determine your own destiny, or will you allow yourself to be tossed like a cork on the waves? It is for you to decide.

"If you enter the lists arrogant in your own strength, heart-breaking failure lies ahead of you. If you will open your life to God, ask Him to guide you and listen for His voice with readiness to respond, you cannot know defeat."

"YESTERDAYS"

"The moving hand writes, and having written, moves on,
Nor all your pity nor wit

Shall lure it back to cancel half a line
Nor all your tears wash out a word of it."

"MOTHER"

"In all the world I shall not find
A heart so wonderfully kind,
So soft a voice, so sweet a smile,
An inspiration so worth while.
A sympathy, so sure, so deep,
A love, so beautiful to keep."

And we mount to the summit, round by round.
"Heaven is not gained by single bound,
We build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the xaulted skies,
And we mount to the summit, round by round.
I count this thing to be grandly true,
That a noble deed is a step toward God,
Lifting the soul from the common sod
To purer air and broader view."

THE CUP OF LIFE

Let me drink—I ask no mercy
From the struggle and the strife,
From the bitterness and sorrow,
Let me drink the cup of life.

Let me drink of joys unbounded,
Let me all the passions prove,
From the dregs of disappointment
To the bubbling froth of love.

Let me drink, and when the goblet
Empty falls from failing hands,
I shall know life's hidden secret,
As before God's Throne I stand.

ADVICE

Don't let ambition make you work too hard,
Or some day you may find you've drawn a blank.
Success is more an attitude to life
Than something you deposit in the bank.

"All things come to he who waits,
The man that goes after what he wants
But here is one that's slicker,
Gets it a great deal quicker."

HOME

The beauty of the house—is order.
The blessing of the house—is content.
The glory of the house—is hospitality.
The crown of the house—is God.

"He who would accomplish little must sacrifice little; he who would achieve much must sacrifice much; he who would attain highly must sacrifice greatly."

No grumbling or groaning will bring us to our goal,
But iron bloody sacrifice of body, will and soul.

FICTION AND FACT

"As it might have been written in the graceful language of the novelist:"

"I have been wishing to speak to you, Mr. Brown, for a long time on a subject which has given me a great deal of concern. I trust you will not think me meddlesome or intrusive. Although I am only your landlady, I cannot help feeling deeply responsible for your welfare and the welfare of the other young men who are sheltered under my humble roof. Without meaning to spy upon you, I cannot help knowing that for a long period, now, you have been keeping very late hours. Not that I think you are engaged in any unworthy or reprehensible dissipation. Indeed there is that in your face, Mr. Brown, which tells me that you are incapable of doing anything wrong. But I want you to be a successful young man. I know you have a wonderful ability, and you must make the most of it. 'Early to bed and early to rise,' they used to tell me as a little girl, and while manners and customs have changed since then, the principle is still true. You have not the same color in your cheeks that you had when you first came here to board. I say this for your own good, Mr. Brown. Won't you try to get home a little earlier, attend fewer dances, and spend a little more of your time in reading and study? Forgive me, but I am older than you, and if a timely word from me can help you to be the successful young man you ought to become, I shall feel, etc., etc."

The tears sprang into the young man's eyes. "Mrs. Smith, I scarcely know how to thank you for your motherly interest. I have been a bit of a fool, I know. You know, a fellow gets into the frame of mind where he feels that nobody cares. I have dreamed, sometimes, of being the general sales manager of the biggest collar-button company in the world; perhaps I shall be yet. You have brought me to a realization of the shallow and fruitless life I have been living. You remind me of my mother, etc., etc."

As it was, in fact:

The Landlady: "Say, young man, I'm sick of having you roll into my house at all hours, tramping up the stairs and waking decent people up. You'd better find another place. This is no midnight cabaret, this isn't!"

The Young Man: "You've got a room to let! I was leaving Saturday anyway. One of the bed springs came through the mattress last night."

"Man is the master of thought, the moulder of character, and the maker and shaper of condition, environment and destiny."

"The soul attracts that which it secretly harbours: that which it loves, and also that which it fears;

"Not what he wishes and prays for does a man get, but what he justly earns."

CABINET

The Eighth (Special) Cabinet Meeting was held in the Blue Room on Saturday, January 8, 1927, at 12.15. The following members were present:—Scott, Jackson, Macdonad, Keenan, Weatherill, Greer, Morgan.

Keenan—Weatherill—That the Treasurer be sanctioned to pay the following bills:—

Rent of Building for R.D.S.	\$ 4 50
Tuning and Repairing of Piano	4 00
Orchestra Fee for R.D.S.	15 00
Total	\$ 23 50
	—Carried.

The names of the men present at the meeting were placed in a hat and a name drawn for to see who would represent F. of D at the Arts Ball. Greer's name was drawn.

Scott—Weatherill—That meeting adjourn.
Time 12.35.

President—W. A. POTTER.
Secretary—J. B. GREER.

The Ninth (Special) Cabinet Meeting was held in the Blue Room on Friday, Jan. 14, 1927, at 12.30. The following members were present:—Potter, Hutchison, Weatherill, Jackson, Sinclair, Quigley, Macdonald, Keenan, Greer.

Hutchison—Weatherill—That Mr. Kennedy represent our faculty at the Conversazoine at O.A.C., Guelph.

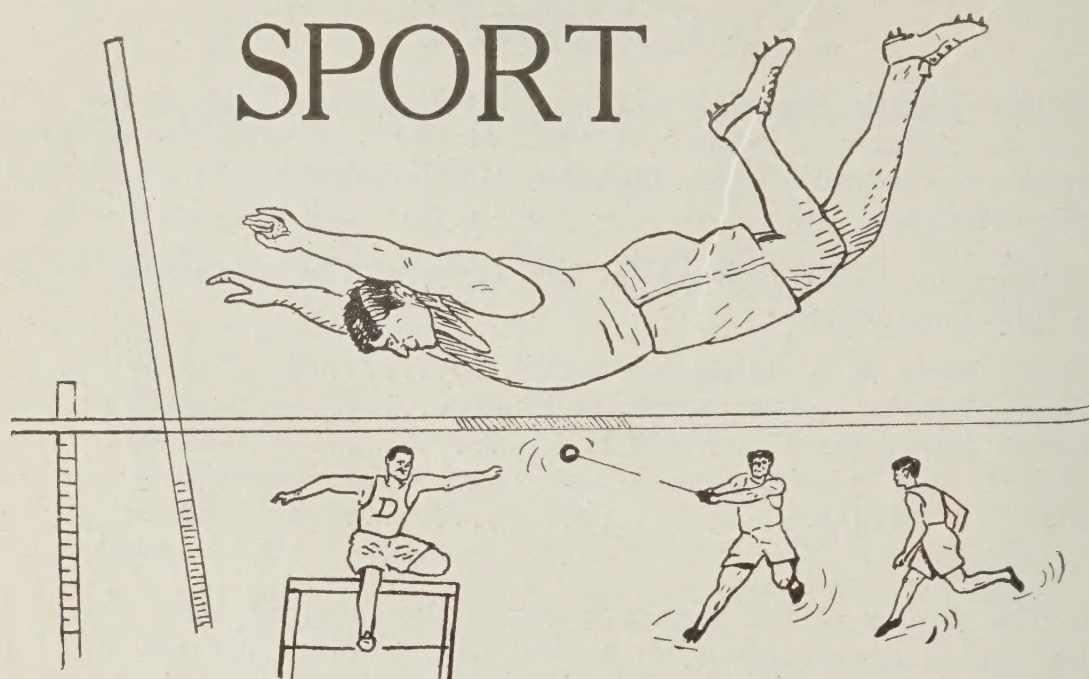
—Carried.

Keenan—Jackson—That the following bills be paid by the Treasurer:

Harold A. Wilson	\$ 82 90
	6 49
	27 00
Braden (Dance Tickets)	2 00
Hya Yaka	112 89
Basket Balls	10 00
Total	\$ 241 28

Macdonald—Jackson—That meeting adjourn.
Time 12.50.

President—W. A. POTTER.
Secretary—J. B. GREER.



BASKETBALL

All games in upper gym at 4 p.m.

Schedule

Group I.—Sr. Dents, S.S.P.S., S. Vic.

Jan. 10, 1927—Sr. Vic. vs. Sr. Dents

Jan. 18—Dents vs. School

Feb. 2, 1927—Dents vs. Vic.

Feb. 10—School vs. Dents

Group II.—Jr. Dents, Pharmacy, Sr. Meds

Jan. 20, 1927—Sr. Meds vs. Jr. Dents

Jan. 28—Jr. Dents vs. Pharmacy

Feb. 14—Jr. Dents vs. Sr. Meds

Feb. 21—Pharmacy vs. Jr. Dents

Monday, Jan. 10, 1927—Sr. Vic 22—Sr. Dents to 13

Sr. Dents got off to a bad start, with a "lucky" 13 score. Vic presented a strong team, and Dents, with only five men in uniform, worked hard. They threatened in the second half, but could not overcome Vic's lead. Manager Slemon is after the men at present, and with a few substitutes out, is rounding a strong team into shape for the next game.

Dents—Roland, Stewart, Kennedy, Slemon, Powell.

Vic—Stevenson, Daly, McCallum, Sterling, Kenny, Sifton, Lockwood, Staufer, Snyder.

BASEBALL

All games 4 to 5 p.m.

Schedule

Group 2—Sr. Dents, Sr. S.P.S., Sr. Meds, Sr. U.C.

Group 3—Jr. Dents, Jr. S.P.S., Jr. Meds, Jr. U.C.

Jan. 10—Sr. Dents at Sr. U.C.
 14—Jr. Meds at Jr. Dents
 Sr. Dents at Sr. Meds
 25—Jr. Dents at Jr. U.C.
 27—Sr. School at Sr. Dents
 Feb. 2—Jr. School at Jr. Dents
 9—Sr. U.C. at Sr. Dents
 15—Jr. Dents at Jr. Meds
 18—Sr. Meds at Sr. Dents
 24—Jr. U.C. at Jr. Dents
 28—Sr. Dents at Sr. School
 Mar. 4—Jr. Dents at Jr. School

Mon., Jan. 10, 1927—Sr. Dents 5, Sr. U.C. 3

Sr. Dents showed that this year they have as strong a team as ever. Sommerville showed his old pitching form, and held Arts to three runs. He was well supported by his team mates, with the outfielders catching well.

Line-up—Quick, Hind, Sommerville, O'Brien, Zackheim, Marshal, Hayhurst, Brock, Brown, Sutherland.

Friday, Jan. 14—Jr. Meds 14, Jr. Dents 12

After a close game, Jr. Dents went down to defeat by Jr. Meds. Hits were plentiful, with both teams taking advantage of those made.

Line-up—Coupland, Bus Stewart (pitcher), Crabbe, E. Shapiro, Carr, Armstrong, Ruddell, J. F. Brown (catcher), Culbert, Ackland.

HOCKEY

Dents have two teams in the interfaculty series this year. Both teams present strong line-ups, and things point to a banner year in hockey. The interfaculty schedule is as follows:

Sr. Dents—Group B., Meds, S.P.S., U.C.

Tues., Jan. 11—Dents at Meds, E. 5-6.

Fri., Jan. 14—U.C. at Dents, W. 5-6.

Wed., Jan. 19—Dents at S.P.S., N. 5-6.

Fri., Jan. 21—Meds at Dents, W. 5-6.

Wed., Jan. 26—Dents at U.C., W. 4-5.

Jr. Dents—Group A., Meds, S.P.S., U.C., Dents

Mon., Jan. 10—U.C. at Dents, E. 5-6.

Fri., Jan. 14—Dents at U.C., W. 4-5.

Mon., Jan. 17—Meds at Dents, N. 11-12.

Fri., Jan. 21—Dents at S.P.S., E. 5-6.

Mon., Jan. 24—U.C. at Dents, N. 11-12.

Mon. Jan. 31—Dents at Meds, E. 5-6.

The hockey season opened with Jr. Dents meeting Jr. U.C. on Monday, January 10, 1927. Dents were superior to their opponents and had little trouble in scoring. Final score 7-5.

Watson, goal; Whittaker, Walden, defence; Mahaffy, Yoerger, Corm, Dewar, Armstrong, Heron, forwards.

Tues., Jan. 11—Sr. Dents at Sr. Meds

Dents again showed their superiority in hockey when they defeated Sr. Meds 5-0. Sutherland played a brilliant game. The forwards back-checked and kept Meds worried throughout the game. Hewitt was good in goal and stopped all of the ten shots easily. Every man managed to chalk up a score.

Goal—Hewitt.

Defence—Griffith and Hazelton.

Forwards—Sutherland, Bishop, Sheridan, Graham, Brock.

Friday, January 14

Sr. and Jr. teams were both in action. Both teams showed good form, but were not up to their previous marks. Sr. Dents defeated Sr. Arts 1-0. A lone rush by Griffith and a pass to Sutherland netted the only goal of the game.

Dr. Dents met Jr. Arts, but were not as fortunate as the Senior team. Handicapped by a strange ice surface, the team could not get going. Armstrong scored once, with U.C. managing to obtain one also.

Mon., Jan. 17, 1927—Jr. Meds at Jr. Dents

With only one sub in reserve, Jr. Dents held Jr. Meds to 1-1 score. Yeorger was outstanding and scored the only goal. This is the second tie game for the Juniors, and with a few more practices will do better.

INTER-YEAR ASSAULT

The third year were successful in carrying off the Eckhard Trophy. Some interesting bouts were put on and the meet appeared closer than the final points indicate. The wrestling produced some real good material, with Diprose, Greenberg, Hudson and Galsky showing good form. Bishop, through injuries, was forced to default the final 125 boxing and wrestling after coming through the preliminaries and semi-finals.

First year—23 points.

Second year—0 points.

Third year—44 points.

Fourth year—11 points.

Fifth year—0 points.

Wrestling Preliminaries

145 lbs.—Dipose I defeated Rudell I.

Brock IV defeated Lipson IV.

Hudson III defeated Campbell III.

158 lbs.—Mason I defeated Luzine I.

Greenberg IV defeated Levibble I.

Wrestling, Semi-finals:

125 lbs.—Bishop IV beat Burnett I.

Claman III beat Holden I.

145 lbs.—Greenberg IV beat Brown II (overtime).

Finals:

- 118 lbs.—Galsky III beat Claman III.
 125 lbs.—Claman III beat Bishop IV (default).
 135 lbs.—Milne III beat Hyman I.
 158 lbs.—Mason I beat Greenberg IV.
 175 lbs.—Sinclair I beat Greenberg IV.

Boxing, Seml-finais:

- 125 lbs.—Bishop IV beat Herron I.
 135 lbs.—Richardson I beat Davison I.

Finals:

- 118 lbs.—Galsky won by default.
 125 lbs.—Model II beat Bishop IV (default).
 135 lbs.—Whitman III beat Richardson I.
 145 lbs.—Whittaker III beat Harrington I.
 158 lbs.—Warren III beat Luzine I.

Exhibition:

- 125 lbs.—Model III beat Claman.

“REWARD”

There is but little man can ask,
 If he but do his daily task,
 Conduct his life on proper lines,
 And smile if heaven rains or shines.

There is but little man can ask
 If he but wear a righteous mask,
 Conduct his life beyond regrets,
 And there's but little that he gets.

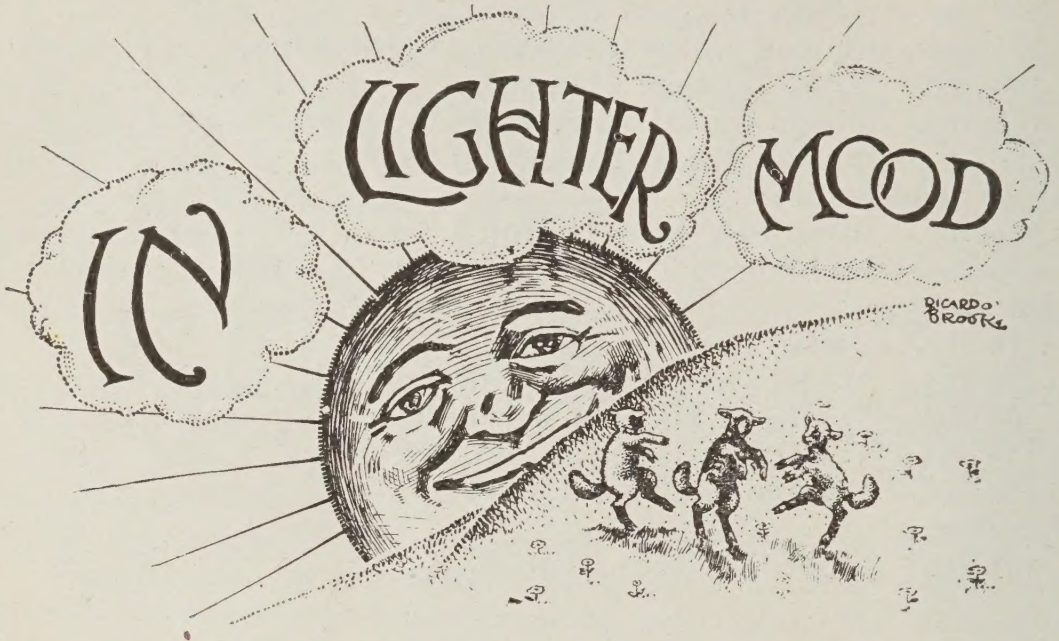
SUGGESTED 3T1 CLASS YELL

Drill 'em, fill 'em, money's spent.
 Sh-h! Quit painless Dents.
 Broken teeth, aching jaw,
 Dents 3T1. Rah! Rah! Rah!

ANONYMOUS.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS—THE ADVERTISERS

One step won't take you very far,
 You've got to keep on walking.
 One word won't tell folks who you are,
 You've got to keep on talking.
 One inch won't make you very tall,
 You've got to keep on growing.
 One little “ad” won't do it all,
 You've got to keep 'em going.



A TRAGEDY OF REJUVENATION

He met her at a Bal Masque. She was the dream girl—so lovely, so beautiful, so like a nymph. He danced three dances with her and took her into the garden, where, beneath a silver moon, he told her that he loved her. He was mad over her. And then he took her in his arms and pressed his eager lips to hers, closer and closer he held her . . . and then—Oh, horrors, what was this? Her face seemed to cave in beneath his ardent caress. He drew back in terror.

“Damn it,” she mumbled, “why won’t the plates stick?”
How was he to know she was a grandmother?

You say Sally has started to work?
No!—I say she has a good shift.

There’s many a slip twixt the hip and the lip thought the man as he gazed through the transparent waist.

Len Nutton—We must keep our engagement a secret, dear.
She—Yes, I’m ashamed of it, too.

Girl (to druggist)—Have you any Life Buoy?
Druggist—Just set the pace, lady.

Dr. Webster—The next assignment will be pages 3, 7, 8, 10.
Dicky Moore (just waking up)—“Block that punt.”

Dr. Galloway to Fred—“My boy, if you love her, go to her and press your suit.”
Freddie—Yes, dad, she does—every night.”

~Lifes Little Comedies~

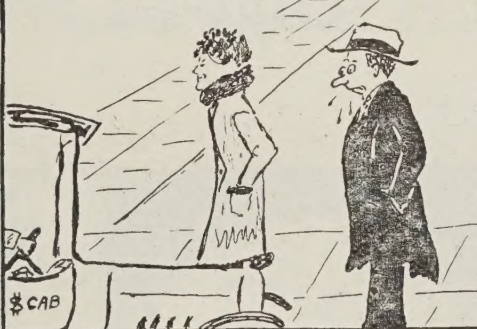
1. You take her to the Dental dance



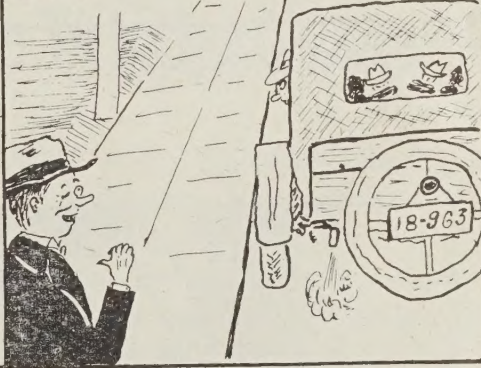
2. and you have a wonderful time, and



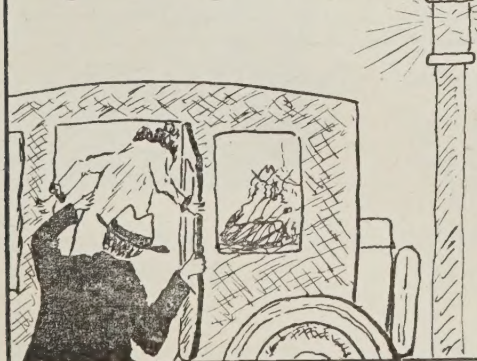
3. When standing at the curb for your taxi, you discover you have only four bits left after returning Bills 2 spots when your DOLLAR CAB drives up, and



4. just then Joe drives by; you give him the wink and he says, "Come with us I think there is room for another couple"



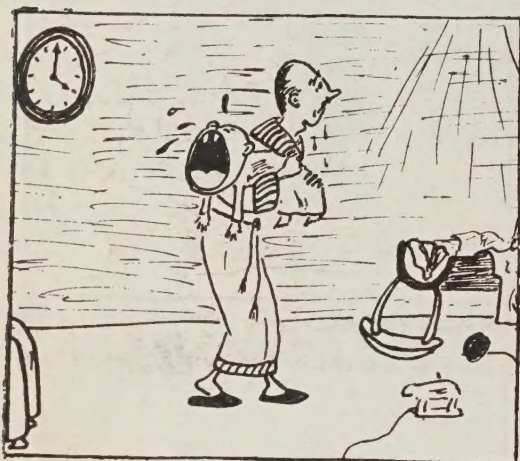
5. you both crawl in over every ones toes and after the car starts you say, —



"Oh say Joe, there was no need of you doing this, we could have taken a taxi just as well." —



Lifes Little Comedies



Open All Night



Midnight Blues

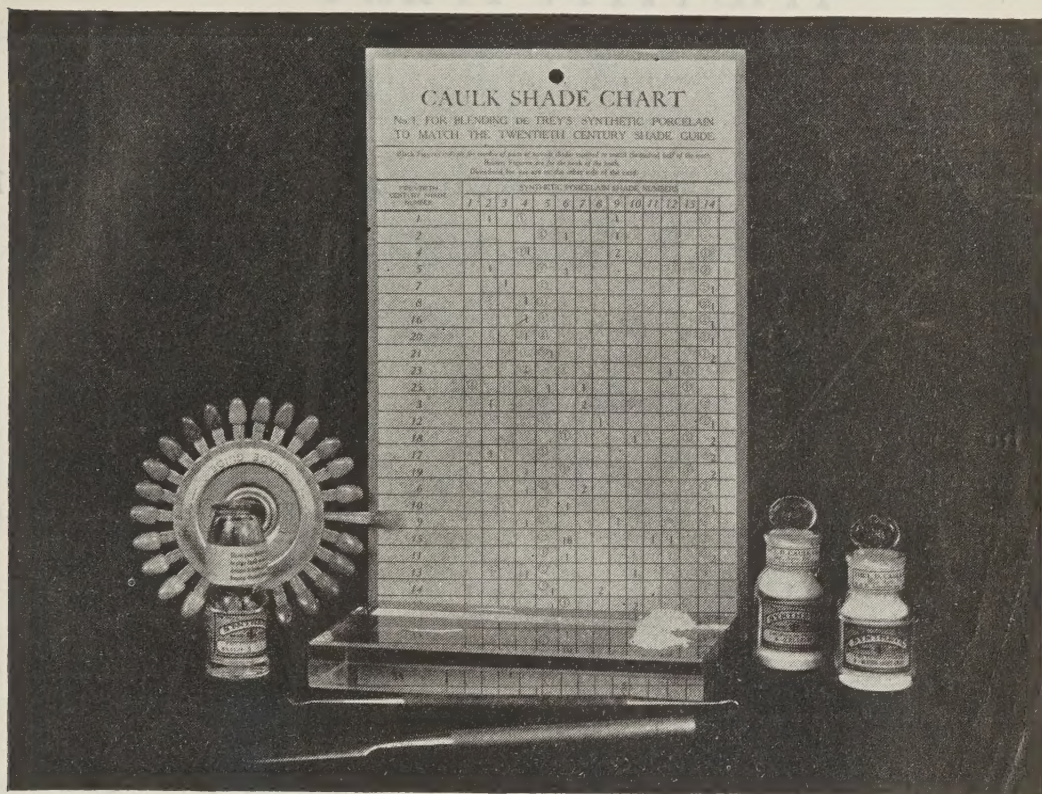


A Crooked Pair



Four Crying Out Loud.

*Andy
2/10*



How to Find the Right Formula

Just say, "Send the Caulk Shade Charts to me, without charge."

Please mention the name of this publication in your request.

THERE is no mystery about perfectly matching any tooth or any part of it with Synthetic Porcelain.

You simply decide by comparison, for instance, that the incisal portion of shade 9 of the T. C. Shade Guide is exactly the shade you require.

Then consult the shade chart for blending. It shows that shade 9 is matched by blending one part powder No. 4 with one part No. 9.

In separate piles on the slab place these quantities of powder. Weighing or measuring is not necessary, simply estimate by bulk.

Off-color work by this method is not considered even a bare possibility by careful users of Synthetic Porcelain.



Narrow model Synthetic Cabinet Complete, \$35.50

deTrey's Synthetic Porcelain

[CAULK]

THE HYA YAKA

VOL. XXVI

FEBRUARY, 1927

NO. 4

The Anatomy and Histology of the Human Tooth Root in its Relation to Dental Surgery and Therapeutics

E. M. BOX, 2T9

The root of a tooth is defined by Black as that portion of the tooth which is covered by cementum and is fixed in the bony walls of the alveolar process." Before proceeding to a discussion of the minute tissue structure of the component parts of the root a knowledge of its anatomy is essential and a brief resume will be given.

The typical form of a tooth is a modified cone or combination of cones, and is composed of two fundamental parts—the crown, and the root or roots. The upper incisors and cuspids are each provided with one root; the upper first bicuspid may have one or two roots—most frequently the latter, while in the second bicuspid a single root is usually present. The upper first and second molars are each supported in the jaw by three roots, and while in the upper third molar three roots are most common, the number is quite variable ranging from a single cone-shaped root to three, four or even five smaller branches given off from a common base.

In the lower incisors, cuspids, and bicuspid a single root is most frequently met with although the latter in rare instances may be provided with two. The lower first and second molars are each provided with two roots, but in the third molar, like its upper fellow, the number may be diminished or increased.

In the upper molars two of the three roots are placed above the buccal half of the crown and are called buccal roots; the remaining root is placed above the lingual half of the crown and is designated as the lingual root. In the lower molars one of the two roots is placed below the anterior or mesial half of the crown and is named the mesial root, and the other is below the posterior or distal half and is known as the distal root.

The roots of the teeth are not only variable in number but are also subject to much variety in form. In the anterior teeth, that is the incisors and cuspids, the roots are inclined to the form of the simple cone which form, however, is frequently more or less broken by a slight curvature near their extremities or by a slight compression of their lateral walls. In the posterior teeth, that is in the bicuspid and molars, the roots are inclined to the conical form but do not approach so nearly the perfect cone as do those of the anterior teeth. These roots are also more or less crooked and flattened laterally. In all teeth where there is a tendency of the roots to

incline away from the vertical the distal is favored. The free extremity of the roots of the teeth forming as they do the apex of these cone-like prolongations of the crowns are known as the apices or apical extremities.

Every tooth is composed of four main tissues. Completely covering the crown is a hard, vitreous-like substance, the enamel; the root is covered by a hard, bone-like substance, cementum, while the body of the tooth is made up of dentine, a tissue which is harder and denser than bone, and which is a big factor in giving the tooth its strength. A longitudinal section of a tooth exposes to view a central cavity with outlines closely corresponding to those of the tooth itself. This is called the pulp cavity and in the vital tooth it contains the formative and life-sustaining substance of the dentine—the dental pulp.

The pulp cavity is divided into two principal parts—that portion within the crown of the tooth being the pulp chamber while that traversing the root is the pulp-canal. At the apex of the root the canal, as a rule, ends in a small aperture the apical foramen which transmits the blood vessels and nerves to the pulp. However in many cases there are to be found two or more canals instead of one and these cases are called multiple foramina.

The pulp-chamber occupies the center of the crown and is always a single cavity; the pulp canals are extensions from this central cavity and are usually one for each root although in some cases two or more are present in a single root. As the growth of a tooth proceeds the diameter of both the pulp-chamber and the root canal is gradually diminished. At the same time the length increases until complete calcification. During the life of the tooth the pulp-chamber and root canal become smaller until in old age they may become almost or entirely obliterated. During the period of root development the diameter of the root canal is greatest at the free or apical end of the root at which point it presents a funnel-shaped opening. As the root continues to calcify this opening becomes smaller until the apical foramen is established.

As a knowledge of the normal histology of the root and its supporting structures is also of fundamental importance in an understanding of the relation of the root to dental surgery and therapeutics, the following brief description of these tissues will be in order.

Since the life processes of the dentine in a normal vital tooth depend largely upon the dental pulp this tissue will be described first. The dental pulp is a connective tissue of an embryonal type consisting of a delicate protoplasmic network containing a semi-fluid intercellular substance. Along the periphery of the pulp is a layer of tall columnar cells known as odontoblasts, long processes from which extend into the dentinal tubules, and in turn known as the dentinal fibrils. In the root portion of the pulp the cells are fusiform in shape while in the coronal portion they are round and branched cuboidal.

The arteries which vascularize the pulp enter through the apical foramen or foramina. Each artery in passing occlusally repeatedly gives off branches which become smaller in calibre as they approach the surface of the pulp. There a capillary plexus is formed. Small veins following the course of the minute arteries become larger in size proceeding to the apical foramen where they pass out.

Three or four nerve trunks in company with the arteries enter the foramen and pass into the pulp in the direction of its long axis. In the sub-odontoblast region the medullary sheathes are lost and as beaded fibres the nerve filaments form a delicate plexus passing between and around the odontoblasts. Between the odontoblasts and the dentine another delicate plexus is formed other filaments passing into the tubules where they can be traced for a short distance.

The dentine makes up the bulk of the tooth and gives to it its characteristic shape. Its mass consists of an organic matrix impregnated with lime salts and permeated by a series of parallel canals which radiate from the dental pulp at approximately a right angle. These tubules as was previously stated contain the dentinal fibrils. The calibre of these tubules decreases as they proceed outward. An enormous number of tiny branches are given off from the main tubules particularly in the dentine of the root. These small twig-like branches anastomose freely providing a continuous network of passages in the dentine through which circulates the lymph plasma.

The cementum is a thin, hard substance forming the external covering of the root. It overlies the dentine and beginning at the amelo-cemental junction extends to the apex. It is laid down in layers which are very thin on the gingival portion of the root but thicker towards the apical region.

Cementum is divided into two types differing greatly in regard to their cell contents. In brief the non-cellular type is represented in the cementum of the middle and gingival thirds. The cellular type is found in the apical third. Non cellular cementure is generally to all appearances structureless. In the cellular cementum however are to be found lacunae which contain cement cells or corpuscles. These are the cementoblasts which have been enclosed in the forming matrix of the cementum. Radiating from the lacunae in all directions are numerous fine channels which extend into the cemental matrix anastomosing freely with those of neighboring lacunae. These are known as canaliculi. Through their agency the superficial lacunae of the cementum maintain a communication with the pericementum. The lymph plasma circulates throughout the lacunae and canaliculi forming a network of lymph spaces similar to those found in bone. This cemental system is not separated from that of the dentine by a zone of homogeneous dentine and cementum but through fine

passages which traverse this zone these two systems stand in direct communication. This is of extreme importance in the life-processes of the root-tip and must in consequence have a direct bearing on the disease changes that take place in this very vulnerable zone.

In dental surgery and therapeutics the histology of the root in its relation to the surrounding tissues must be borne in mind. The nutrition of the pulp and dentine and also the cementum is dependent upon the pericementum, one of the components of the peridontium (The peridontium is made up of the gingival, the pericementum and the alveolar process). The pericementum is the tissue that fills the space between the root of the tooth and the wall of the alveolus. Through the agency of its fibres the tooth is attached to the alveolar bone. The pericementum has an abundant blood supply. In the periapical zone some of the branches pass through the apical foramen to nourish the pulp. The other branches pass occlusally through the body of the pericementum. These give off other branches anastomosing with the blood vessels of the alveolar bone and at the crest with the blood vessels of the gingival, periosteum, and alveolar mucosa.

The following is a most important feature of the root-tip in relation to the pericementum. The apical foramen is usually more or less funnel shaped. That is to say that the size of the aperture through which the blood vessels and nerves pass into the tooth becomes gradually smaller until a constriction is reached. This constriction is defined by the junction of the cellular cementum and the dentine. At this point the more dense fibrous tissue of the pericementum merges with that of the pulp proper. It can be seen at a glance that this histological relation of two such tissues as the pulp and pericementum must logically have an intimate bearing on the problems of pulp extirpation and periapical therapeutics.

It is of the greatest importance therefore that the practitioner fully understand this interdependency of the tissues of the root and those surrounding it. The whole question of root-canal technic and periapical sterilization depends upon a knowledge of the foregoing factors especially at the present time when there is such a wide divergence of opinion amongst teachers and profession in regard to the correct procedure of root-canal treatment.

Therapeusis consists in establishing and maintaining an aseptic condition along the surface of the canal and must be based upon biologic principles. In selecting drugs to be used in the canal we must always be mindful of their effects on the periapical tissue should they escape through the foramen. The use of caustics should be avoided; nature should not be asked to resist chemical necrosis as well as infection. Much harm can be done to the surrounding soft tissues inside the canal and out, due to the close correlations of these structures the day of strong germicides and disinfectants in root canal treatment has passed and it is not believed that all caustic drugs used in the canal do not confine their activities to this region but instead it is believed they irritate and often destroy the periapical tissue.

The premise upon which all teeth with root-end destruction are treated is that the fibres which are attached to the cementum are still vital. Noyes says that "when an infection passes from the pulp to the surrounding tissues it does not spread along the surface of the root but passes out between the fibres following the course of the vessels, especially the lymphatics and that the first are of inflammation is in the pericementum nearest the bone."

It can be easily seen that the problem which confronts the profession is a complex one and the concern of both teacher and student as well as the general practitioner. The essayist hopes that those who would solve the problem approach the matter with an open mind, at all times keeping in mind the general health of the patient as a guide, and that the complexity of the subject will but serve as a spur towards its solution.

HINTS ON ETIQUETTE FOR STUDENTS

The pre-eminent ambition of the dental student of refinement is to conduct himself at all times and under all the conditions and vicissitudes of his career in such a manner as to never humble himself in the esteem of his associates. The student who has had proper cultural advantages borrows, to be sure, but if he returns the object he has borrowed he carefully avoids any unsophisticated display of gratitude. The man who thanks, even in the most indirect or brusque fashion, the one from whom he has borrowed imperils his standing by his humble attitude and weak, timorous behaviour. Not only is it a breach of good form founded on the campus traditions of generations, but it so lowers one's prestige in the eyes of the one lending that he may even ask the return of things borrowed later on, or, in cases of extreme and humility he may deem it safe to go so far as to refuse to lend.

Every thinking student realizes the far-reaching consequences. It would ultimately mean that every student would be compelled to provide himself with full equipment. Social chaos would result, for the chief expression of that peculiarly human instinct for social intercourse is typified and embodied in the words, "Give me your so-and-so." The fine art of conversation can not be cultivated where there is no incentive to speech. If all students were fully equipped, the great outlet for social expression at dental colleges would be blocked and that spirit of contact which so enriches not only our student life, but also us individually, would be lost.—The Vital Pulp, published monthly by the student body, Kansas City-Western Dental College.

THE FIRST THEFT

D. Black. 3T1

All Melford was just then talking of Nicholas Petroff whose name is now a name and nothing more. The news of his adventures and of the marvellous things he had brought back from the orient was on everyone's lips; and speculation ran high as to the value of the Egyptian vase and the Wine Desert diamond. Greater excitement was therefore caused when the papers announced a private showing of these last two curios, the one containing the most precious of all fluids, the elixir of life; the other by far the largest and most beautiful diamond in the world.

The news caused a flutter even in our small world, for we were perilously close to bankruptcy, and here if properly seized was a wonderful opportunity to recuperate our fortune. To lay our hands therefore upon this wonderful jewel and possess it for our very own became thenceforth our only object; for afterwards, with so much of wealth at our command, easy would be the road leading to queenly vestments and glittering pleasure tinkling with laughter and song.

Nor did my Mad lag long in laying her plans; she was a very genius for devising methods of gaining her ends and in this case ran true to form.

"It was very simple," she told me that evening. "I called at Petroff's home this afternoon and in the guise of a journalist gained audience with him for a few moments. He was in the library the maid said, so I went there to him.

"He is a gigantic man and on first impression very stern-appearing. He has a bristling, black moustache which twists upward in Prussian style. His dark beetle-brows cast a perpetual shadow over his eyes submerging them in cavernous depths which hold untold mystery and change.

"I told him I was a free-lance journalist who had been making a very rum go of things. I piled on the agony, aroused his sympathy and persuaded him to give me the sole right of covering the private showing of his curios on Friday (So there should be good opportunity for us to filch the gem). He was a perfect gentleman and bowed me out."

Needless to say the other news-gatherers raised a howl when they discovered what Mad had done; but it availed them nothing.

Promptly on Friday evening at 8 p.m. we presented ourselves at Petroff's house and were shown into the library. There were ten ahead of us and two were yet to come. We had decided that when the right moment occurred I was to simulate a swoon. During the resulting confusion Maddy was to get the diamond and hide it in some corner where it would remain undiscovered until we returned for it at some later time.

As we entered the room, I saw the ten people seated in various places and at this sight I felt that there was little likelihood of our being successful; but the real outcome was the furthest thing from

my mind. As I recollect there were five men, four women and a little boy; and of these I remember a short chap with keen, gray eyes, and a well-dressed, highly-colored woman most distinctly. The adults were all over the forty-five mark and approaching fifty; the boy was a lovable fellow with large, wondering eyes.

At our entrance Petroff, smiling, came forward. I did not like his smile.

"Ah! Good evening, Miss Dexter," he said. "This is your friend I suppose."

"Yes, Miss Quover, Mr. Petroff."

"A very fine evening," he continued.

"A very beautiful evening indeed," Mad replied.

"But no evening for tricks. In fact a very poor evening for tricks."

"How do you mean 'for tricks'?"

"Clever! Clever! Still, a very poor evening for tricks."

"I do not understand?"

"No? Well, you two are the only strangers that will be present here to-night, and you would not be either if you were not a journalist. A journalist; that's it! Since our last meeting it has come to my ears that you are a rather indifferent sort of news-gatherer; in fact, that you have some more pressing and ulterior motive in your attendance here than the mere preparation of copy. In fact, the Protective Association has insisted upon sending two representatives down here, so I warn you that you will be under close surveillance."

"You are very kind."

There was an amused twinkle in Maddy's eye; but her breathing was accelerated, her carmine lips slightly parted and tremulous with excitement. At this Petroff with an ironical smile hastened to open a window real high and let in the cool night air.

Just then the two specials arrived and took their place in the room. Petroff fetched his precious curios from their hiding place in some other chamber in the house and placed them upon a table situated a short distance in front of his audience. Then from a chamois bag he took the most beautiful, the most perfect diamond it has ever been my good fortune to see. It had a curious purple gleam to it—a wonderful stone and worth a pot of money.

His eyes took on a dreamy look and his voice a low intonation as he began to tell us the history of the gem. He said it had been the valued possession of an Egyptian emperor who had obtained it from a Troglodyte in exchange for the necessities of life 3,000 years before the birth of Christ. This emperor had presented it to a princess fair on the banks of the Blue Nile one moonlight night and thereby won a wife. She had given it to her son who had by its charm brought great rapture to the maiden of his choice. Then it had been stolen and had disappeared for centuries until it had been found by a desert nomad, who sold it to him for a mere bauble. Now it was his and he wouldn't sell it for a cool half-million.

The audience was spell-bound by the magic of the man; but he did not give them time to express surprise. He picked up a small iridescent clay vase sealed with a clay stopper and hurried on to picture the dreams of ancient Egyptian philosophers. He said that ever since time began man had asked the question. "What is life?" Many millions had endeavored to answer the query; had tried to prolong life, had striven to overcome old age; but none had ever come so near solving the problem as the men of ancient Egypt. To-night he held in his hand a vase which, according to its inscription, contained the answer to the question, the elixir of life. He proposed to open the vessel and be eternally rejuvenated or know for certain that the ancients had failed in their search.

I looked at Maddy. She was watching the speaker intently; but his dreams were not in her eyes, for her gaze constantly strayed to the magnificent stone on the table. She must have felt my gaze upon her, for she glanced at me and in her glance I read the defeat of our hopes.

Then Petroff twisted the stopper in the vase and slowly withdrew it. A strange fragrance filled the air; an exhilarating feeling took possession of me. The blood began to course vigorously through my veins; I heard the singing of birds, the purling of many waters; I felt the cool breeze of the desert after a day of heat; I saw the immensity of shining stars in a desert sky.

Then a thrill of fear forced me to look at the Egyptologist. Petroff was staring with sightless pupils. Every limb of his body was rigid with arms outstretched he stood gazing at us with unseeing eyes. With a feeling of horror I turned away. By the god Thoth! Every man in the room was held in the same unnatural rigor and stricken with blindness. I looked for the women in the audience. How had the unknown fluid affected them? Had judgment also been enacted upon them? Merciful heaven! They were trembling violently all over and their eyes were wild and appealing; what agony they were suffering I did not know; but I did know that I wanted to leave the hateful place.

"Come!" I said to Maddy in a terrified tone. "The men are blind and the women afflicted with a strange disease. Let us get out of here before it gets us too."

"Yes, let us go," she said tensely. "But first let us get the diamond. We will never have such an opportunity again."

"Leave the diamond! Let us go!"

"You can. I want the diamond."

She approached the table upon which it lay on its chamois bag. In a moment she cried:

"Look at the diamond! Look at the diamond!"

I did so and saw that it had turned from a purple to a deep wine color that made me think of the blood of queens. At this thought a chill crept down my spine.

"Come," I cut in sharply. "Pick up the diamond and come."

"I cannot move it," she replied. "It is held fast by something too strong for me. I can't move it. I cannot budge it!"

"Pick it up."

"I cannot budge it. Try yourself."

I did so but was no more successful than Maddy.

"Come," she commanded, "the women are helpless, but they can see. Let us go. We have lost this trick."

We made for the open window.

"Is you going to leave me? I'se so happy! I want fun. Is you going away? Please don't leave me. I'se so happy."

We turned around. It was the little boy of the audience. His face was flushed and his eyes no longer full of wonderment; but instead filled with intense animation. Evidently the elixir had affected him in much the same way as it had us.

"Yes, we must go, sonny," Mad answered him. "But don't you mind. Mamma will play with you in a short while. Just wait."

We passed through the window.

A few days later we received a letter from Petroff apologizing for the suspicions he had of us. He said we had had ample opportunity to take the gem and had not done so. He would like therefore to make reparation in some way for his unjust remarks and was enclosing a cheque in our favor for a thousand dollars. In conclusion I would like to say that it was lucky for us that the Egyptologist was stricken temporarily blind.

LOVE THROUGH THE AGES

They marvel at love, but it isn't new—
Our cave-man ancestor knew it too.
But time has changed and now man cowers
To act like the cave-man—but says it with flowers.

Then we hear of Romeo and Juliet,
Who, each evening, on the balcony met,
And many, many words of love were said.
Till Juliet hastened to her little bed.

Then comes the strains of the graceful minuet.
Why the dancing maiden threw him the rose!
And why she blushed when their eyes met
It's hard to tell, for no one knows.

Ah! "We moderns," of the Plastic Age.
That is still another page.
What know we of love and all that bluff?
Not much, oh no, but quite enough.

And of the future, who can tell?
Maybe the man will be the feminine belle.
Perhaps the girl the masculine beau.
But now, we ask you—how can one know?

When Your Teeth begin to Moul

Part of Discussion of Dr. Campbell's Paper by Dr. Richards

(The author of this is a Westerner named Heart)

Listen to the cry that's ringing,
Ringing loudly throughout the land
From the Mounts of icy Greenland
Clear to India's corral strand.

'Tis a cry of sorrow
And a wail that's filled with grief,
And the cause of this commotion
Is that Heart has lost his teeth.

Now some people at a certain age
Begin to lose their hair;
A crop of wrinkles other's grow,
Are signs of toil and care.

The failure of their eyesight
Lends to many folks a jolt,
But it's Hell, Oh Gentle Reader,
When your teeth begin to molt.

Your teeth are like your dollars,
For they vanish one by one;
Until at last all food you eat
You have to chew by gum.

So on Monday it is hash and soup,
On Tuesday soup and hash,
On Wednesday for Chop Suey
You may spend your ready cash.

On Thursday you eat cereals,
On Friday you eat fish,
On Saturday spaghetti,
That sloppy Dago dish.

When Sunday comes it's chicken
Ground up fine and small.
If it wasn't for the grinder,
Why, you couldn't eat at all.

So you hurry to the dentist
To see what he can do
And believe me you've some mouthful
When that dentist he gets through.

You don't know where to put your tongue,
It gets you going south,
And you can't find room for anything
Inside your blooming mouth.

For your uppers keep a coming down,
And your lowers going up;
You would think they were an elevator
When you dine or sup.

For it's worse than aggravating
When your food you have to bolt;
But it's hell, Oh, Gentle Reader,
When your teeth begin to molt.

3T0 THEATRE PARTY

The evening of the twenty-sixth of January marked a red letter night in the pages of our social record of 3T0. Some thirty of our men, accompanied the first year men to the Gayety to see "Aloma of the South Seas." And such a night that was!

"Peter" Craig and party added greatly to the entertainment of the show and also to the complexity of the "bouncer's" duties by frequently exclaiming impromptu lines, such as "Ohi! Ohi!" While Lew Smith and some of the freshmen were anxious to "argue" with the "gum vendors" during the intermission. Streamers were very much in evidence towards the end of the show—due possibly to the drop in paper.

When finally the curtain was lowered at the conclusion of the show and the walls ceased vibrating due to the thunderous shouts of "Hya Yaka," the party dispersed. Some of the boys went to Child's, where, in one instance, a "poached egg" eye was indulged in by one of the freshmen merrymakers.

I might add that during the play, Aloma's lines—I mean her lines in the play—that "she liked white meat!" evidently had a great effect on "Viking Gus's" mind, because, for several days, those lines of the play were ever on his tongue, and his face would literally beam with hope. However, cheer up, Gus, perhaps with the increasing change of climate, Iceland may some day become inhabited by such southern isle maidens. And there will still be chances for you and "Holly."

About the boldest theft on record was observed by many several days ago when Harold Armstrong had something taken from him. In fact, taken from right under his very nose! (Hair! Hair!).

As students of anatomy we, the students of 3T0, summon "Ed." Murphy to a statement in the press regarding the rumor that he is getting "a-head" of the boys by possessing twenty-four rings of cartilage in his trachea, while the normal man possesses but fifteen.

RATTLING RAMBLINGS

GREAT MEN—NO. 1

The "Hya Yaka" has undertaken to write a series of biographies of famous men. The first is the life history of Mr. Butch Galsky alias Halfpint.

Mr. Galsky, by a singular coincidence, first made the acquaintance of his parents on his birthday. This extraordinary event marked the beginning of his remarkable career. In fact, we may say that from that day to this, he has never been the same.

Halfpint entered business at an early age, his first venture being the selling of ice cream cones to natives of White River. His success in this was marked; but the climate proved too sultry and enervating to one who was used to the freezing cold of Honolulu, and the young man was forced to seek his fortune elsewhere. He travelled north to the Yukon, and began prospecting for gold. With his usual good luck, he found it in large quantities; and there was every reason to believe that he would soon become a millionaire, when it was discovered that his pack contained six aces instead of the conventional four. This proved intolerable to the religious prejudices of the miners, and Halfpint was requested (and assisted) to depart.

In his wanderings, Galsky finally reached the thriving village of Toronto, and there opened a gambling hell. This was for some time unsuspected by the police, and Mr. Galsky grew incautious, with the result that his establishment was raided. All incriminating evidence, however, had been destroyed at the first alarm, so that there was no conviction. But the place was thenceforth under suspicion, and Galsky was forced to disguise his activities by opening a wrestling club.

As time went on, the future of this club became Mr. Galsky's chief interest, and formed the one redeeming feature in an otherwise worthless life.

It is a well known fact that he has expressed the wish to be buried wrapped in a front page of The Winnipeg Free Press, and members of 2T9 are working for an early gratification of this wish.

FINIS.

THE MOUSTACHE CLINIC

Under the date Feb. 11, in the diary of several 2T9 dental students we would likely read of a very peculiar incident. It happened that on that date several would-be moustaches were unceremoniously trimmed. From the information that I was able to gather, it seems that several of the ambitious youths, dominated by their gambling spirit, placed large sums of money in the hands of their respective bookies, backing their own individual upper lip, on its ability to produce that necessary roughness which must accompany that inaccessible something in order to possess God's gift to man, namely, sex appeal.

As a result of this demonstration of the generosity of modern youth, quite an epidemic broke out. Our president consulted with Dr. Taylor, and asked him to name the dangerous enzyme which might possibly be causing this abnormal budding. Around the beginning of the month I noticed our friend, Mr. Konkle, in one of Dr. Webster's diagnosis clinics, and I knew something was in the air. Of course Konkle said the Dr. was examining a sore tooth; in fact, to prove his statement he even had a perfectly good molar pulled. But let me be a Lou Marsh for a minute, because I want to say that I knew at the time that the above was not the core, because I overheard Dr. Webster and Dr. Krueger talking over the matter. From the snatches of the conversation I was able to learn that, puzzling as the case proved to be, the above doctors lay the blame on a certain bacteria, and not on an enzyme which was first suspected.

No treatment was known which would prove effective except clipping. Now it seems that this growth resembles certain weeds, in so far as it is necessary to do the clipping just when the growth is at a certain stage. As I have inferred above, February 11 was selected as the proper time. Accordingly the 2T9 Dents arrived early for a Biochem lecture in the medical building. Please note that we did not choose one of our Dental lecture rooms, because we anticipated roughhouse tactics, and these are more characteristic of medical than Dental buildings. Accordingly, as I say, we assembled in room 38, and the clipping commenced. I will not bore you longer with a detailed report and the exact technique used in each individual case, but suffice it to say that, in spite of the expected opposition received, we were exceedingly successful in killing this obnoxious growth in more than a dozen cases. Our friend, Mr. Konkle, was left over for further treatment, due to the fact that the tooth extraction seemed to stop the growth, and he is thought to be safe. Our success was not one hundred per cent., however, because another growth has occurred on Mr. Brownlow. This is obviously due to the fact that his is an abnormal case and hence the proper time for clipping the others was not the proper time for him. However, his case will be further considered in our next clinic.

MELODRAMA IN ONE ACT

They were alone in his apartment.

"Let me go," she commanded.

He stood with his back to the door, twirling the key on his little finger. A cynical smile twisted his lips.

"How dare you!" she cried, and flung at him with small, round fists.

He tossed the key into the air, catching it lightly a few inches above her snatching hand.

"Let me go," she panted. "How dare you!"

The corners of his eyes shot into amused wrinkles. She was quite delightful when aroused.

"Please let me go," she stormed in a tear-edged voice.

"Not to-night, dear."

He pointed to an adjoining door where a slant of white bed-spread showed.

"There's the door you'll take when you leave this room."

"No, no," she sobbed, and sank into his favorite chair.

His worldly eye rested on her slim body in its scanty clothing, on the small, closely bobbed head, on the quivering lips ripe with rouge, on the smooth cheek fresh with powder, on the beaded lashes heavy with mystery.

"You belong to me," he mused. He took a step toward her.

She sprang to her feet, and retreated slowly, never taking her eyes from his face.

Back, back—she paused at the bedroom door. Her look was one of courageous scorn.

"I'll hate you forever and ever," she said, and flung herself face downward across the bed.

He drew his favorite chair under the reading lamp.

"Good lord," he sighed, "it's awful to be the father of a sixteen-year-old girl."

AN INFORMAL HOLIDAY

Little by little the spirit grew and circulated freely among the members of 3T1. Each took a swig, proclaimed it good stuff, and yielded with much good-will to its influence. Little by little, as the spirit inspired, the members became more hilarious, more boisterous, and milled outside the doors of the Physics building.

Did they have any company? Why, yes!—for a time. In gay mood the members of another faculty decided to emulate the Dents. In some way, however, their spirit was not so good, and the poor souls got cold feet and placed themselves once more in jeopardy. They who had the larger army withdrew in cowardice from the field and left their more courageous brethren to merge in triumph with colors flying.

In brief, on Wednesday, February 9th, the holiday fever struck the Dents and Meds; but only the first-named had the executive ability to gain their end.

Stodgell: These are degenerate times. Nowadays, even the Madonna is a painted woman.

I call my girl Miss Listerine—
A funny name, you'll say.
The reason why is simply this:
She takes my breath away.

R. D. S.

As we were unable to give an account of the last R. D. S. meeting in the January issue of Hya Yaka, we are doing so in this issue. This meeting was indeed a very successful one, and both Mr. Hare and Mr. Graham deserve a great deal of credit for the showing they made against more experienced debaters.

"Resolved, that trade unions are, on the whole, more mischievous than beneficial," was the subject of the I.C.D.U. debate in which University College defeated the Faculty of Dentistry. The affirmative was upheld by A. H. G. Grossart and J. F. Goforth, for University College, and the negative by Mr. Hare and Mr. Graham for the Faculty of Dentistry.

Mr. Grossart led off for the affirmative with a carefully prepared speech in which he declared that the trade union had two main functions—that of coercing employers and that of conducting organization work among employees. This latter too often took the form of reducing respect for law and of breeding anarchy. The trade union had refused to accept the report in the coal question and brought on the strike. The view of the British nation was that this was a blow at society rather than at any class. The trade unions had given no encouragement to labourers to move to districts where there was work; they had ignored the laws of supply and demand, and also the fact that work, especially farm work, could not be moved to the workers. Strikes antagonize employers and thus create a class barrier; this was a very mischievous result of trade union activity, said Mr. Grossart. He concluded by saying that the unions were partly responsible for unemployment in times of depression, as they refused to let workers accept lower wages, thereby causing some to be dismissed.

Mr. Hare, in upholding the beneficial results of unions, referred to the definition in the Encyclopedia Britannica—they were "friendly benefit societies which investigated industrial disputes and placed labour on an equal footing with capital in wage bargaining." He contrasted the miserable conditions of a century ago with the vast improvement visible to-day, and attributed this to trade unions. There was no danger of communism from labour, as shown in the attitude of the American Federation of Labour. Arbitration with individuals was difficult, while it was easy with a union; the strike was only a last resort. Strikes also gave the public an insight into facts otherwise obscure.

Mr. Goforth, in speaking for the affirmative, compared the principles of trade unions to those of the O.T.A.; on paper they were admirable, but in practice not so good. The object of the unions was to raise wages as high as possible; they took no account of price depressions which forbade high wages. The vaunted standard wage was a cause of slackness in employees, and the guarantees of unions in regard to wage rates were unreliable. As to the sympathy and

brotherhood engendered by the unions, they were based on hatred of employers—a dangerous basis for society. Joint industrial councils, such as the Whitley council recommended, could do more than unions and rouse less antagonism.

Mr. Graham, in an admirably delivered argument for the negative, stressed the fact that in most places the worker could no longer turn to the soil; that the old master and servant relation had disappeared, and that collective bargaining was now necessary. This was the age of industrial democracy; the old autocracy was dead. Force was necessary now; capital was well organized and labour needed similar organization. Factory inspection, workmen's compensation, and the union label were already established. The cut-throat competition in wages of unorganized labour was being eliminated rapidly.

Mr. Grossart, in a short refutation, pointed out that Lord Shaftesbury was responsible for the many Factory Acts. Legislation was responsible for more benefits than trade unions were.

A majority verdict of the judges gave the U. C. team, upholding the affirmative, the debate. The audience adjourned for a short dance to the music of the three-piece orchestra.

RUBBER DAM

Students in a flurry and feel they want to cuss
On account of demonstrators, who are kicking up a fuss.
We're neglectful of instructions that come right from Uncle Sam.
Super omnia, inter alia, is the use of Rubber Dam.

Like a bird of prey upon us, pounce our demonstrators now,
Searching for this rubber, and incidentally a row;
So I'll make some mottoes and into my head I'll ram
Super omnia, inter alia, is the use of Rubber Dam.

If I now may be permitted to advice the lesser years,
Make G. V. Black your bible and so save your future tears.
Among the many things he tells you in regard to your exam.,
Super omnia, inter alia, is the use of Rubber Dam.

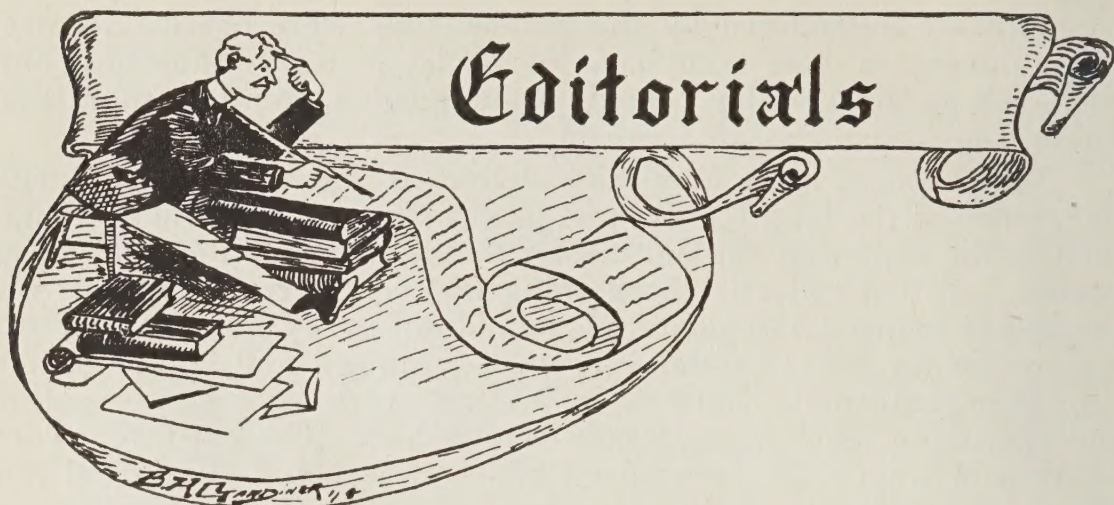
I wonder now, in second thought, do those who teach us here
Observe the rules that once they did as "grads" in final year?
Among their technique faults I'll bet, nay, almost sure I am,
Super omnia, inter alia, is the use of Rubber Dam.

"DAM."

Zackheim: What is an eight-day clock?

Clamon: One that runs eight days without winding.

Zackheim: Then how long will it run if you do wind it?



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VOL. XXVI

FEBRUARY, 1927

NO. 4.

As this issue goes to press the scholastic year will be fast waning and elections will be the talk of the day. Speaking of elections, the men for next year's executive must be carefully chosen, as the school will be badly cramped for finances due to a further expected drop in registration.

As this time of the year approaches it is customary to gaze back, fond or otherwise, on the past few months. Things around the school have gone along fairly well, but there seems to be a lack of interest pervading the air. Anyhow that is the way we find it.

The editor sighs a sigh of relief with this issue, as you will only have to bear with us for two more. Our task is nearly finished. What a task it is! What little help one receives! But, of course, that can be expected. Such is life.

Stewart, 3T0: "Why are American dentists better than Canadian dentists?"

Morgan: "Because they're Yank-ees."

SOCIAL

THE AT-HOME

The Pompeian Room of the King Edward Hotel was the scene of the annual At-Home, which was held Wednesday, February 9, 1927. To say that it was a wonderful success would be putting it mildly. It was wonderful! The music dispensed by Luigi Romanelli and his syncopators was superb, and those present enjoyed the evening to the uttermost. The supper was very excellent and added a great deal to the succes of the At-Home.

All the years turned out in fine style, as did a great number of the Faculty. It is to be hoped that next year's At-Home will be given the same support next year, and it may be possible to have it at the King Edward again. Let us hope so.

President Braden and his At-Home committee are to be congratulated on their fine success.

The introduction of several novelty dances was greatly appreciated. The ladies all received delightful novelities in the form of Japanese fans and roses.

During the evening the geusts were treated to an exhibition of aesthetic dancing.

The patronesses at the At-Home were Mrs. Wallace Seccombe, Mrs. A. E. Webster and Mrs. A. D. A. Mason.

Cabinet and Parliament

Cabinet

The eleventh Cabinet meeting was held in the Blue Room at 3.40 on Tuesday, February 8th, 1927. The following members were present:—Potter, Hutchinson, MacDonald, Scott, Kennedy, Jackson. Sinclair, Keenan, Greer, Weatherill, Morgan.

Scott—Hutchinson:

That the Treasurer be authorized to pay the following bills:

Harold A. Wilson	\$ 2 35
Hya Yaka (printing)	5 00
Park Bros.	40 00
Brothertons	73 10
J. B. Greer	2 67
H. W. Wilson	60
Brotherton	9 00

Total	\$ 132 72
	—Carried.

Hutchinson—Jackson:

That meeting adjourn.

Time, 4.15.

W. A. POTTER, President.

J. B. GREER, Secretary.

Parliament

The third parliament meeting was held in Lecture Room "B" at 4.15 p.m., Tuesday, February 8th, 1927.

It was moved and seconded that the minutes of the last parliament meeting and succeeding cabinet meetings be adopted as read.

—Carried

Kennedy—Williams:

That the Treasurer's report be adopted as read.

—Carried.

Ross—Hemmerich:

That the men from this Faculty who were on the winning Inter-collegiate Rifle Team be granted their D's.

—Carried.

Weatherill—Sinclair:

That the official Dental colors as worn by the At-Home Committee should be worn at any social function, only by members of the student body authorized to do so by Cabinet, excepting members of our At-Home Committee at our Dental Faculty dances. Any breach of the above motion is punishable as seen fit by the discipline committee of the Faculty and Students' Parliament. —Carried.

The following notices of motion were made:

1. That the issues of Hya Yaka be cut down to three next year instead of six as has been the custom in the past.

2. That the Chief Varsity Reporter elected by fifth year be the chairman of the Torontonensis Committee, and that his committee be composed of the Presidents of Parliament and Fifth Year, and the Junior (IV year) Torontonensis representative.

Keenan—Weatherall:

That the meeting adjourn.

Time, 5.00 p.m.

W. A. POTTER, President.

J. B. GREER, Secretary.

Dentist, who has been robbed: The man wore rubbers and walked backwards.

Hawkshaw: Very good, we shall look for a man with receding gums.

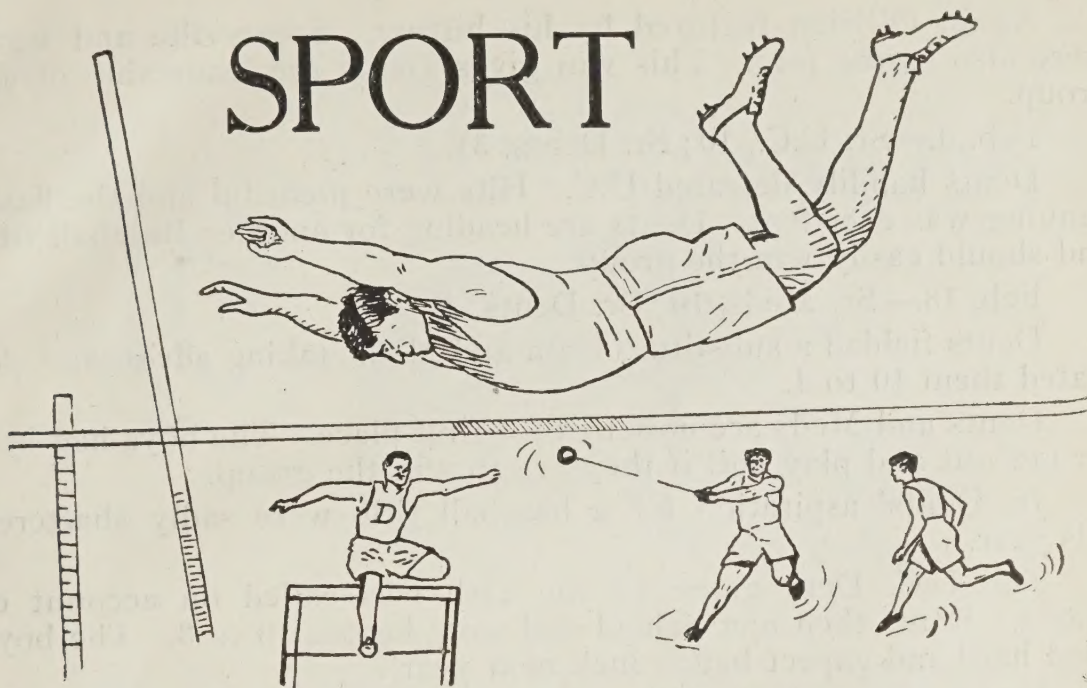
Allen: Aw shucks, I can't work. I've got cobwebs on the brain.

Bramah: My dear sir, allow me to suggest that you use a vacuum cleaner.

Jerry (adoringly): Lonely little flower face.

Milly (very coldly): How do you spell that word?

SPORT



BASKETBALL

Sr. Dents have been eliminated from their group with Victoria taking the group honors. On January 18th Dents played School and emerged at the large end of 13 to 10 score. On the 2nd they met Vic. and were defeated 24 to 18. The game see-sawed, but Vic. managed to nose Dents out in the last few minutes of play and capture group honors.

Line-up: Stewart, Kennedy, Johnson, Sleman, Brown, Rolland.

Jr. Dents have won Group II and prospects for the Sifton Cup at the College look good.

In their first game Dents met Sr. Meds. and defeated them 17 to 16. A week later they disposed of Pharmacy, 28 to 9. On February 14th they met Meds again and trimmed them 27 to 11. February 21st in the last group game Pharmacy were again beaten, 20 to 11.

Dents are now waiting for the play-off to begin.

Line-up: Merrill, Cummings, Corm, Stewart, Horwith, Hopkins, Harris, Jolofsky.

BASEBALL

Jan. 23—Sr. Dents, 11; Sr. Meds, 4.

O'Brien's and McKay's timely hits batted Dents to victory in a fast and exciting game of baseball. In the fourth Dents obtained nine runs and from this on were unbeatable.

Line-up: Quick, Lawson, Rowland, O'Brien, Stewart, Cowan, McKay, Marshall, Somerville, Hind.

Jan. 27.—Sr. School, 3; Sr. Dents, 26.

Again O'Brien featured by his hitting. Somerville and Egan were also to the fore. This win gives Dents the leadership of the group.

Feb. 9.—Sr. U.C., 10; St. Dents, 31.

Dents handily defeated U.C. Hits were plentiful and the base-running was excellent. Dents are heading for another Baseball title and should easily win the group.

Feb. 18.—Sr. Meds, 10; Sr. Dents, 4.

Dents fielded a substitute team and Meds, taking advantage, defeated them 10 to 4.

Dents and Meds are now tied for first place. The boys had better get out and play ball if they are to win the group.

Jr. Dents' aspiration for a baseball title were sadly shattered this year.

The U.C. Dent game on the 24th was called on account of exams. Dents then met School and were beaten 10 to 3. The boys tried hard and expect better luck next year.

Line-up: Coupland, "Bus" Stewart, Crabbe, E. Shapiro, Carr, Armstrong, Ruddell, J. F. Brown, Culbut, Ackland, Robertson, Wol-dar.

HOCKEY

Victoria sure are the Seniors' jinx. Just nosing them out of the championship last year by one point, the Dent team remaining intact this year and looked sure winners again. But Vic. thought otherwise and again beat the boys 2 to 1.

On Wednesday, January 9th, Dents defeated S.P.S. 5 to 0. Again on Friday, January 31st, they won by default from Meds and on Wednesday 26th they eliminated U.C. by a 5 to 1 score.

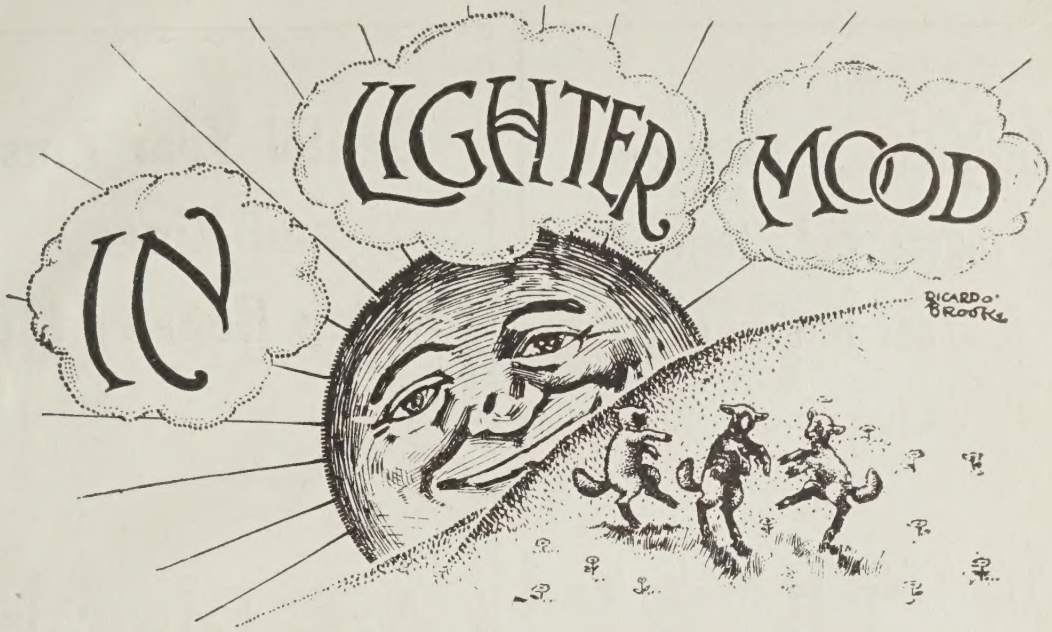
In the play-offs they disposed of Jr. Meds, 2 to 0. The game was fast and featured by Hewitt in goal. Sheridan scored the first goal, which just about gave the game to Dents. Bishop and Sutherland combined for a nice rush and "Suds" beat the Med goalie easily.

Line-up: Hewitt, goal; Hazelton, Griffith, defence; Sutherland, centre; Sheridan, Dennis, Bishop and Graham, forwards.

The next game brought Vic. and Dents together. The game was fast and exciting, but Vic. obtained a one point lead and Dents, though trying hard, could not overcome the small lead. Final score, 2 to 1.

Jr. Hockey suffered the same fate as the Jr. Baseball team. They emerged victors over S.P.S. 7-6 and tied U.C. 3-3. Meds defeated them 4-1 which put them out of the group.

He: I wouldn't wire home for money. Why don't you write?
Dental student: You can't send a letter collect.



Dore, 3T0: "What time of the day does a Chinaman go to the dentist?"

Hilliard: "Tooth hurty."

Stacey: Going up to hear the lecture on appendicitis to-night?

Hay: No; I'm tired of hearing organ recitals.

Patient, nervously: And will the operation be dangerous, Doctor?

Doctor: Nonsense! You couldn't buy a dangerous operation for forty dollars.

Boastful dentist: "Yes, I have a D.D.S. and M.D. trailing my name and soon I'll take on the third degree."

"We'll have this out right now!" cried the dentist as he placed his forceps on the lower 1st molar.

Somebody thought that the People's Gas Company were extraction specialists because they broadcast, "You can do it better with gas."

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